

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

7,935 PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1972 Established 1887

90-Day Freeze on Wages, Prices Effect in U.K.

By Alvin Shuster
LONDON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Prime Minister Edward Heath today called a 90-day freeze on wages, prices, rents and dividends in an attempt to curb soaring inflation.

Immigration Try Ulster 1 Suspects Replace Existing in Internment

Bernard Weinraub
LONDON, Nov. 6 (NYT).—The government today announced details of a new policy to replace the controversial internment of suspected terrorists in Northern Ireland without trial.

The bill also would give Mr. Heath's government the power to extend the standstill by an additional 90 days.

What comes next remains to be seen, Mr. Heath's spokesman said. He said the government would be expected to establish a more sophisticated legal policy for prices and income restraints.

Even with the standstill, housewives still will find some prices rising. Among the products left free of controls are fruit, vegetables, meat and fish, much of which is imported or subject to seasonal price changes.

Under the terms of the bill, which was formally introduced tonight, offenders in major cases would face unlimited fines. Raising prices or granting wage increases would not be illegal as such.

Conservatives Seize a Seat in Canadian Count

OTTAWA, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—The Minister of the Progressive Conservatives, Jean-Jacques Lussier, today won an additional seat in the Oct. 30 election in the Saskatchewan constituency of Meadow Lake.



CAMPAIGN CRAWL—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern working on speech Sunday while his 9-month-old grandson, Matthew Rowan, crawls about campaign plane, "Dakota Queen." Sen. McGovern was en route from St. Louis to Little Rock, Ark.

McGovern and Nixon: The Campaign Is Over

Democrat Barnstorms the Nation

By William Greider
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (WP).—Hoarse, his eyes darkened with fatigue, Democratic presidential nominee George McGovern barnstormed one last time across the United States today searching for the elusive key to victory in tomorrow's election.

Flying in from New York at about the same moment as Vice President Agnew, the South Dakota senator was driven to a midtown rally where a crowd choked an intersection for nearly a block in all four directions.

"Tomorrow, you will decide America's course for the next four years and probably for the rest of our lives," Sen. McGovern told his audience.

Facing desperate odds in the latest public opinion polls against a formidable lead by President Nixon, Sen. McGovern, nevertheless, told the crowd: "I believe we will prevail."

Quoting the Old Testament prophet Isaiah, the nominee, son of a Methodist clergyman, intoned: "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run and not be weary; they shall walk and not faint."

Nixon Win Unlikely to Bury Democrats in U.S. Vote Today



President Nixon in Ontario, Calif., after last campaign rally.

GOP Drive to Gain Control Of Congress Seems Doomed

By David S. Broder
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The 1972 campaign—a curiously disjointed affair from the beginning—ended today with indications that the prospective landslide re-election of President Nixon will not dislodge Democrats from control of the House or Senate.

A final pre-election survey showed that, despite the increasing evidence of Nixon's coattails in some states, Republicans are likely to fall short of the five-seat gain they need for a Senate majority and the 39-seat pickup required to control the House.

The survey—based on a canvass by The Washington Post of the private judgments of both Republican and Democratic party leaders and reports from special correspondents in all 50 states—indicated that anything but a massive Nixon victory would be a surprise.

Ahead in 2 Areas
Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern is rated ahead only in Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. There are fewer than a dozen other states—whose total electoral votes are 100 short of a majority—where he is seen as being in a competitive position.

The South Dakota senator—who waded through 23 primaries in an uphill struggle for the Democratic nomination, while Mr. Nixon was blithely ignoring two Republican challengers—remained publicly confident of duplicating Harry S. Truman's 1948 feat of confounding all the polls and prognostications.

But the latest survey produced only a few signs of the turnaround Sen. McGovern has been predicting and awaiting ever since the unprecedented necessity of replacing his vice-presidential candidate created a crisis of credibility for his campaign.

The final Boston Globe poll of Massachusetts, published yesterday, gives Sen. McGovern a 49 to 39 percent lead over Mr. Nixon, reversing the 48 to 44 percent lead the President carried into October.

The poll was taken between Oct. 31 and Nov. 2—after the White House had announced that a Vietnam settlement could be achieved in one more meeting of the peace negotiators.

Instead, what was reported in many states was a renewed return of wavering blue-collar Democrats to the McGovern column. The trend was most visible in such strongly Democratic states as Michigan, where yesterday's final Detroit News poll gives Mr. Nixon only a 49 to 42 percent lead, down from a 13-point advantage in the previous poll.

President Lists Birthright Goals

By Carroll Kilpatrick
In the voters' ability to make "a wise decision." On a warm sunny day here, the President spent most of the time in his office conferring with advisers Henry A. Kissinger and John D. Ehrlichman. The only reference in the speech to Vietnam was that "the recent breakthrough toward a negotiated settlement in Vietnam" will help assure a real peace in the future.

"The President took an apparent job at Sen. McGovern, for saying that he may not abide by the tradition in American politics of the loser appealing for unity behind the winner. Mr. Nixon said: 'Whatever (the) decision is on Tuesday, I intend to support our elected leaders as I have always done. I intend to stand up for national unity, as I have always done, because America is bigger than any one man or any one party.'

The first point of the 10-point goal the President outlined is to "give tomorrow's children the birthright of an America at peace in a world at peace—not peace with surrender, but peace with honor—not just an interlude between wars, but a time of lasting friendship and cooperation among all peoples."

The "10 birthright goals" which the President outlined are not campaign promises, he said, because no one man "could hope to deliver" them unless "all Americans join hands and work together."

But in outlining them, he repeated some of his campaign pledges as well as his criticisms of his opponent, whom he never named.

Equal Rights for All
The second goal should be equal rights for all Americans "regardless of race or religion, age or sex, wealth or national origin," he said, without discrimination or quotas.

He has condemned quotas and implied that some of the proposals made by Sen. George McGovern (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

India Repatriates 338 Ill Pakistanis
NEW DELHI, Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Repatriation of 338 sick and wounded Pakistani prisoners of war and women and children detainees will begin tomorrow. The airlift by an International Red Cross plane will be spread over three days.

The Indian government is releasing the prisoners as a goodwill gesture to mark the Muslim festival of Ramadan.

Reds Halted in Closest Raid To Saigon in Last Four Years

SAIGON, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Communist troops made their closest approach to the South Vietnamese capital in more than four years, military sources said today. South Vietnamese militia intercepted a water-borne Communist unit in the swamps five miles southeast of Saigon at dusk yesterday and another four hours later. Ten Communists were killed and two sampans captured. There were no government casualties, military sources said.

It was the closest Communist approach to the capital since the 1968 May offensive, when North Vietnamese battled South Vietnamese and American troops in the city's suburbs. And it was the first activity southeast of the city since the Communist troops began pushing into Saigon's outer perimeter defenses five weeks ago.

Other battles were reported 17 and 35 miles northwest of Saigon, 18 and 35 miles north of the capital and 30 miles southwest of the city.

Despite these attacks, the level of Communist activity in South Vietnam fell to the lowest level since Oct. 25 with 91 incidents reported.



Prime Minister Edward Heath leaving 10 Downing Street for Parliament yesterday.

Sadat Said to Purge Officers Too Loyal to Ex-War Minister

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has dismissed from key posts a number of high-ranking military commanders thought to be overly loyal to former War Minister Mohammed Sadek since Gen. Sadek was ousted from office 10 days ago, according to usually reliable informants.

The number of officers involved is still uncertain because of official secrecy surrounding the move. But the purge is said to have included Gen. Sadek's deputy, Lt. Gen. Abdel Kader Hassan, and some division commanders and to have extended down to brigade commanders.

The sudden shakeup of the military command is interpreted by some analysts here as a firm indication that Gen. Sadek's removal resulted more from Mr. Sadat's concern over internal political balances than from Egypt's current search for improved relations with the Soviet Union.

Gen. Sadek as war minister had sharply criticized the Russians and played a key role in Mr. Sadat's decision to expel more than 15,000 Russian advisers and technicians in July. Since the ouster, his popularity is said to have been on the rise both within the army and with the civilian population.

Insubordination Seen

He is known to have ridiculed Premier Anwar Sadat's recent visit to Moscow in a bid for rapprochement and to have raised strong objections to Mr. Sadat's plan to send a military delegation to Russia this month to work out new arrangements. Mr. Sadat is thought to have viewed this as virtual insubordination.

Whether it is so intended or not, the removal of key unit commanders appears to inform observers here as a move to forestall any coup attempts by Egypt's army.

There is no evidence to confirm reports that some officers have been placed under arrest. It is reliably reported that Gen. Sadek, who has not been seen in public since his ouster, is remaining in his home voluntarily until the situation cools and is not under house arrest.

Gen. Sadek's ouster followed an incident in which an Egyptian Army captain drove three armored personnel carriers to a Cairo mosque and bargained the crowd about fighting a war with Israel.

The government has explained that the soldier was mentally deranged and has attempted to play down the incident. But, according to reports gathered here, the officer's talk included an attack on the government and it may have been an amateurish coup attempt. In any event, it has clearly unsettled the situation here.

[The Egyptian officer has been executed, a Lebanese newspaper reported today, according to the Associated Press. The well-informed An-Nahar, quoting Arab diplomatic sources, said that the execution occurred four or five days after the incident.]

Egyptian sources feel that Mr. Sadat's showdown with what are considered the conservative forces in the military—considerably strengthened since the president ousted leftist leaders last year and expelled the Russians in July—began shortly after that incident and just before Mr. Sadek left for Moscow on Oct. 16.

Gen. Sadek's deputy, Gen. Hassan, was removed from the delegation a few hours before it left for Moscow, according to one well placed source.

17 Lawmakers Follow Inonu Out of Party

Moves Seen a Boost To Turkish Regime

ANKARA, Nov. 6 (UPI)—Seventeen more senators and deputies, including two cabinet ministers, resigned today from the Republican People's party in a move which politicians said strengthened the coalition cabinet of Premier Ferit Melen.

The 17 men followed the lead of Ismet Inonu, 88, one of the founding fathers of modern Turkey, and seven other parliament members who quit the RPP yesterday to protest its opposition to the Melen government.

Health Minister Kemal Demir and Labor Minister Ali Riza Uzun were among today's defectors. Two other cabinet ministers quit the RPP yesterday, leaving Minister of State Ismail Arar as the only RPP cabinet member who still has not announced his stand.

Mr. Arar was in Paris attending a Unesco meeting.

Anti-Regime Policies

Mr. Inonu, who helped Kemal Ataturk modernize Turkey after World War I, quit the RPP yesterday to protest the anti-government policies of Bulent Ecevit, the man who seized the party leadership from him earlier this year.

The defections from the RPP strengthened the position of the Melen government, which took over with army backing in April after two previous military-supported governments conceded failure and resigned.

The new defections, following those after Mr. Ecevit's take-over last May, reduced the RPP's parliamentary strength to 23 senators and 103 deputies in the 450-seat assembly. It had 24 senators and 144 deputies after the 1969 general elections.

Dayan to See Rogers While Visiting U.S.

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who will visit the United States later this month to speak at Jewish fund-raising meetings, has been invited to have talks with Secretary of State William Rogers, informed sources said here today.

They said that because of the invitation, Gen. Dayan will leave here a day earlier than he originally planned and will start his visit in Washington, Gen. Dayan has also been invited to visit the Pentagon, the sources said.



SECURITY CHECK—Man being searched by British soldier in Belfast yesterday near newly erected eight-foot steel barriers. The barriers seal off many side streets leading to main shopping center, and reduce number of soldiers needed to patrol area.

Heath Freezes Wages, Prices For 90 Days to Cut Inflation

(Continued from Page 1)

them to levels ordered by the government could bring legal action.

The government will not create any new body to control prices and wage increases during the standstill period. Various government ministers will be charged with monitoring offenders, presumably with the help of the public and the press.

The primary legal burden rests with employers to keep both prices and wages down, thus minimizing chances of disruptive clashes with unions. But there is some potential for trouble with union militants.

The law, for example, provides penalties for any group of workers which strikes in a bid to

force a businessman to give it a pay rise in violation of the freeze. The unions themselves, rather than the individual workers, would be brought to court.

The government thus hopes to avoid repetition of the angry scenes earlier this year when three dock workers were jailed for contempt of court in a dispute that brought Britain to the brink of a general strike.

Officials said their goal is to keep inflation to an annual rate of about 5 percent. The present annual rate of close to 8 percent gives Britain the dubious distinction of having the worst inflation in Europe.

There will obviously be some upward movement, however, even during the standstill. Apart from the exemptions, any company that feels its costs have risen too high to absorb can apply to the relevant government department for relief.

In a last-minute move to beat the standstill, four automobile makers raised their prices, effective before Mr. Heath spoke. And more than 1.2 million workers won pay increases of more than 10 percent that will be allowed although officials consider increases on such a scale wildly inflationary.

The political repercussions of Mr. Heath's decision are likely to be felt for some time. The Labor opposition, led by former Prime Minister Harold Wilson, was clearly gloating in the crowded House of Commons over the shift in policy by Mr. Heath, whose campaign platform two years ago said: "We utterly reject the philosophy of compulsory wage control."

Sharp Exchange

In a sharp exchange, Mr. Wilson, who imposed a freeze himself in 1966, said the measures represent Mr. Heath's "biggest reversal of position." Later, the Labor party formally decided to oppose the bill, arguing that the government was at fault for the breakdown in the talks with the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry.

"We wouldn't have found ourselves in this situation," said Mr. Wilson tonight. "This government has waited too long to deal with the problem. It's been following a policy of deliberate confrontation with the trade unions."

(Continued from Page 1)

the turbulent Falls Road district, an IRA stronghold. A soldier was also wounded.

The army said later that three men were detained for interrogation.

Tonight a bomb blast damaged one of the biggest cranes in the world in Belfast's Harland and Wolff shipyard. The crane, known as "Goliath," is 260 feet tall, 480 feet wide and can lift 840 tons.

Police said the blast damaged one of the legs on which the crane skiddles a drydock and tracks on which the legs roll.

The yard's 11,000 workers are mostly Protestant, and any threat to the crane is a threat to their jobs. The yard currently is building two 260,000-ton tankers for Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis.

In Dublin, the political front of the IRA branded the Irish government traitors today following the arrest of one of their hierarchy and the announcement of a new crackdown on the guerrillas. Rory O'Brady, president of Sinn Fein, political arm of the nationalistic "provisional" wing of the IRA, said the arrest of Mrs. Marie Drumm, the organization's fiery vice-president, was "another act of collaboration" between Dublin and London.

The arrest and warning by Justice Minister Desmond O'Malley yesterday that the government plans a new law this month to hit the IRA followed a fresh bombing raid by Protestant vigilantes from Northern Ireland.

The Ulster Defense Association has claimed to have carried out more than a half dozen strikes across the frontier and warned it will intensify its attacks unless Dublin stamps out the IRA in the republic.

South Yemen Reports Routing 'Mercenaries'

ADEN, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—South Yemen says that its forces have inflicted a heavy defeat on "mercenaries" who set out from Saudi Arabia to attack its territory last Friday.

All Nasser Mohammed, premier of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen), said that 20 mercenaries were killed and three vehicles were seized during an attack on the Obar district.

2 Germanys End Negotiations With Accord on Basic Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

that the German question of national unity, remain open for future determination.

For all the antagonism of the past—massive espionage, harassment of travelers, boycotts and just plain hatred—there have also been numerous practical and formal arrangements between Bonn and East Berlin.

Spies were traded or sold. Trade was practiced more or less smoothly under a so-called inter-zone agreement since 1960. Cultural exchanges were practiced in small and ideologically determined doses.

But it was not until 1970 that the heads of government, Mr. Brandt and Premier Willi Stoph of East Germany, met in Erfurt and Kassel. It took two more years to negotiate a transportation treaty that was finally enacted last September.

The difference between these past practices and today's draft treaty is of quantity and quality. It was disclosed, for example, that East Germany is releasing 500 to 600 prisoners to the West this week under an amnesty that will soon allow thousands of political prisoners to return to their homes in West Germany.

The treaty also foresees border visits along the 840-mile frontier dividing the two Germanys, joint control of fire-fighting, drainage and canal traffic, opening of new boundary crossing points, and the

exchange of plenipotentiary ministers with the function of ambassadors.

It will also open the path for both German states to enter the United Nations. For East Germany, this means entry to a host of international organizations hitherto obstructed by a Western boycott.

The treaty, on acceptance, will also eliminate barriers against East Germany to diplomatic ties with most Western countries and perform the same function for West Germany in relation to several Soviet-bloc states, notably Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Opposition Stand

Two days ago in Munich, West Germany's Christian Democrat Union opposition leadership declared it would not accept the current draft treaty. The opposition leader, Rainer Barzel, said he would demand "new negotiations" if elected.

Asked about such a possibility tonight, Mr. Kohl, the 43-year-old East German negotiator, said: "I think I would just laugh." He went on to praise the "realism" of the Brandt government in the negotiations.

Mr. Barzel was asked whether the Berlin wall would come down. The 50-year-old Bonn negotiator replied in his usual dry manner, this time in English: "I think nobody in the world—neither the Americans, the British or the French—could bring the wall down. We could not reach this. But I think the main point is that despite the fact of the wall we could agree that people living on both sides of the wall can come together."

Speech Moderate Toward U.S.

Russia Wants Vietnam True Signed 'as Soon as Possible'

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (NYT)—On the eve of the American election, the Soviet leadership today called upon the Nixon administration to sign a Vietnam cease-fire agreement "as soon as possible."

In the major annual October Revolution anniversary celebration speech, First Deputy Premier Kirill T. Maslennikov noted Washington's delay in signing the secret agreement worked out in Paris by American and North Vietnamese negotiators. He endorsed Khrushchev's charges that Washington had reneged on a promise to sign last month.

Mr. Maslennikov, a member of the ruling Politburo speaking on behalf of the collective leadership, did not repeat an earlier Soviet formulation 10 days ago endorsing resumption of North Vietnamese-American negotiations on a Vietnam settlement.

But the address, carried live on nationwide television from the Kremlin Hall of Congresses, did not seek to press Mr. Nixon to sign the accord without resuming talks. It merely stated that the peace accord "must be signed as soon as possible" and on other bilateral issues it was notably warmer than in recent years.

Mr. Maslennikov, hailing agreements reached this year with Washington as well as the generally "healthier international atmosphere," asserted that these steps showed that even the most complex issues could be resolved provided that both sides were "realistic." The task now, he said, "is to consistently implement" the agreements already reached.

This seemed to reflect the Soviet leadership's interest in moving ahead quickly with increased trade with Washington and perhaps some anxiety over speedy clearance for Russian ships to begin handling large American shipments of grain to the Soviet Union.

The moderate handling of Mr. Nixon on Vietnam was taken not only as a sign of Moscow's satisfaction with its other dealings with the White House this year but its assumption that the President was bound to win tomorrow's elections and be a major negotiating partner over the next four years.

Toward China, however, Mr. Maslennikov renewed charges that Peking was pursuing an "anti-Soviet line aimed at splitting and undermining world socialism."

Toward Japan, his speech was rather cool, reflecting the Kremlin's obvious uneasiness over Tokyo's rapid rapprochement with Peking. His most complimentary remarks for any Western power were directed toward West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's coalition government.

Although optimistic generally about European development, Mr. Maslennikov charged that "ringleaders of the American military-industrial complex and NATO militarists oppose the process of détente in every way and seek to further intensify the arms race," thus requiring Moscow to "display high vigilance" and "to strengthen the Soviet armed forces."

His recitation of domestic developments included an acknowledgment of this year's dramatic shortfall in the grain harvest but

gave no direct indication of a major reallocation of funds a belt-tightening for next year plan that has been reported in other sources to have amounted to as much as 20 billion rubles (\$24 billion) in diversions to agricultural sector.

Chinese Walk Out

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (Reuters)—The Chinese ambassador in Moscow walked out of a Kremlin ceremony in protest tonight at a top Soviet official accused of "anti-Sovietism" and undermining the world Communist movement, Chinese sources said.

They said the ambassador, Hsu-chuan, left because of "anti-Chinese" remarks by a KGB member Kirill Maslennikov who was making the key speech on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The Chinese representative last year's ceremony followed similar remarks.

Russia to Let 1,700 Ethnic Germans Go

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Nov. 6.—The Soviet Union is speeding up the release of ethnic Germans who want to emigrate to West Germany. Foreign Minister Walter Scheel announced yesterday.

Mr. Scheel said Soviet authorities informed him yesterday that ethnic Germans figuring on list he handed over during his visit to Moscow, plus more than 1,500 others, had received permission to emigrate.

More than 200 names are on Mr. Scheel's list, German Foreign Office sources said. They reported they have knowledge of some 40,000 Germans in a Soviet Union who want to emigrate.

The Moscow move comes weeks before elections here, while the Russians badly want Chancellor Willy Brandt to win. Together with the East-West German agreement, reached Saturday, and the four-power accords paying agreement concluded in West Berlin yesterday, it appears to be designed as a strong asset to Mr. Brandt's re-election campaign.

There are by official Soviet estimates some 1.8 million ethnic Germans living in the Soviet Union. Many once lived in heat and German areas along the Volga River, but they were relocated during the war, and few return to their ancestral homes.

How many of these would emigrate if given the opportunity is not known here. The Red Cross has received what it considers authentic declarations of intent from the 40,000 mentioned.

Through the years, there have been a steady trickle of ethnic Germans out of the Soviet Union. But this was the first time such a large group has been given permission to emigrate.

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At Economic Plan Talks

Kosygin Asks More Efficiency In Industry After Crop Failure

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (NYT)—Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, in an unusually frank appraisal of the state of the Soviet economy, has called for stringent savings and reductions of waste in 1973 in the wake of the costly crop failure this year.

Reflecting an increasing strain on Soviet financial and investment resources following expenditure of an estimated \$2 billion for grain from abroad, the Soviet leader demanded more efficient use of existing industrial capacity, barred new construction starts unless absolutely needed and said foreign currency should not be spent on goods that Soviet industry could produce itself.

He welcomed a growing tendency of the Soviet Union to sell its advanced technology abroad, but also urged a more systematic effort to obtain Western licenses for modernization of outdated segments of domestic industry.

Mr. Kosygin made these and other judgments in a speech Sept. 30 to a meeting of the powerful State Planning Committee, the nation's economic planning agency, at which a draft for the 1973 economic plan was discussed.

The hard-hitting speech, not previously published, is summarized in the November issue of the monthly planning journal, *Planovoye Khozyaystvo* (Planned Economy).

The fact that the premier took an active part in the planning session and delivered what was described as a "major speech" seemed to suggest that the economy, and industry in particular, remained one of his particular concerns in the division of functions among the Soviet political leadership.

He made only passing reference to the farm situation, saying that "unfavorable weather conditions this year caused problems in agriculture as well as in some branches of industry and in construction."

WEATHER

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AMSTERDAM	12	54	Overcast
ANKARA	13	55	Sunny
ANTWERP	20	68	Sunny
ATHENS	22	72	Sunny
BAGDAD	16	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	11	52	Overcast
BERLIN	12	54	Rain
BRUSSELS	12	54	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Cloudy
CAIRO	24	75	Fair
CANBERRA	19	66	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Overcast
EDINBURGH	15	59	Cloudy
FLORANCE	16	61	Overcast
FRANKFURT	8	46	Rain
GENOVA	9	48	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	45	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	14	57	Fair
LAR PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	16	61	Showers
MILAN	8	46	Foggy
MONTREAL	37	Cloudy	
MOSCOW	8	46	Cloudy
MUNICH	14	57	Sunny
NEW YORK	11	52	Sunny
NICE	18	64	Fair
OSLO	5	41	Rain
PARIS	12	54	Rain
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	19	64	Fair
SOFT	12	54	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Fair
TUNIS	24	75	Sunny
VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
WARSAW	9	48	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	54	Sunny
ZURICH	12	54	Foggy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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CAMPAIGN HARMONY—Eleanor McGovern, wife of Democratic presidential candidate, joins Gene Levitt in singing "This Land Is Your Land" at New York political rally yesterday.

GOP Not Expected to Control Congress

Nixon Victory Unlikely to Bury Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)
New York State's 41 electoral votes by a landslide, with 63 percent of the vote to 36 percent for Sen. McGovern.

The poll has proved to be accurate in the past, picking the winners in 28 of 31 major national and local elections since 1928.

Unless this is a total misreading of the situation, Sen. McGovern could become the worst-beaten Democratic presidential nominee in the century since Horace Greeley carried only nine states in challenging the re-election of another notable Republican president, Ulysses S. Grant.

But 1972, unlike 1872, seems certain to produce unprecedented ticket-splitting, which will work to the Democrats' advantage.

To cite but one of many examples provided by The Washington Post's correspondents, the final poll of Utah, contests by The Deseret News in Salt Lake City shows Mr. Nixon leading Sen. McGovern, 65 to 35 percent, while Utah's popular Democratic governor, Calvin L. Rampton, leads his Republican challenger, Nicholas Strike, 60 to 40 percent.

In the same state, a well entrenched Republican congressman, Sherman P. Lloyd, is trailing his Democratic opponent, Wayne Owens, by 4 points, in another demonstration of ticket-splitting proclivities.

The Post's survey suggests that, while analysts will have endless material for post-mortems, there's little likelihood of the Democratic party's being destroyed even if Sen. McGovern is badly defeated.

Indeed, at the state and local level, Democrats seem to be doing surprisingly well. In the 18 gubernatorial races (10 now held by Democrats and eight by Republicans), the correspondents report that Democrats are likely to hold their own or improve their position.

Republicans have some chance of taking over five states, the largest of them Missouri and North Carolina. Democrats are seriously challenging in six states, including Washington, Indiana and Illinois.

Important Battle
The Illinois battle is the most important, politically, and despite the Nixon coastlands, the contest between Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie, Republican, and Dan Walker, Democrat, is rated too close to call at 51-49 for Gov. Ogilvie in the final Sun-Times poll.

While Mr. Walker would carry more political weight than any one else among the possible new governors, the biggest name would belong to John D. Rockefeller 4, the Democratic nominee against Gov. Arch Moore Jr., Republican, of West Virginia. That race, too, is called a toss-up, with some observers giving Mr. Rockefeller a minuscule edge.

The battle for Senate control spreads across 33 states, with Republicans trying to capture at least five of the 14 Democratic-held seats at stake, in order to secure a tie vote that would let Vice-President Agnew designate Republican committee chairmen.

In the last two weeks, the survey indicates, Democratic prospects have improved in the North and worsened in the South and Southwest, but the net result is to minimize Republican chances of a takeover.

The easiest way to picture the Senate battle is to imagine it as pivoting on Delaware and Kentucky. In both those states, Republicans are struggling to protect seats they already hold.

Delaware's Sen. J. Caleb Boggs, Republican, is hard-pressed by a 29-year-old Democratic challenger, Joseph R. Biden, Jr. In Kentucky, ex-Gov. Louie B. Nunn, Republican, has been lagging in a contest with State Sen. Walter (Dee) Huelsdonk for the seat of retiring Sen. John Sherman Cooper, Republican.

The key to salvaging both races is the Nixon coastlands, and the President has visited both states in an effort to help out. Those states will report early tomorrow night, and if the Nixon coastlands fall to rescue Sen. Boggs or Mr. Nunn, observers believe the GOP can just about forget its hopes of a Senate majority.

South and west of there, the

Republican hopes are looking a bit better. In Virginia, where Democrats were not worried two weeks ago, Republican challenger William L. Scott has Sen. William B. Spong Jr., Democrat, on the defensive on the charge of "McGovernism" and now is given a chance of pulling an upset.

Next door, in North Carolina, observers think conservative Jesse A. Helms, Republican, has pulled ahead of Rep. Nick Galifianakis, Democrat, who defeated Sen. B. Everett Jordan, Democrat, in the primary.

Republican candidates are underdogs, still, in Georgia and Alabama, but within striking range in states that seem certain to go heavily for Mr. Nixon. And in New Mexico and Oklahoma, where incumbent Democratic senators are retiring, Republicans are, respectively, confident and hopeful of winning.

New Mexico Race
Pete V. Domenici, Republican, an Albuquerque lawyer, is rated ahead of insurance man Jack Daniels, Democrat, in the New Mexico race, where Mr. Nixon campaigned Saturday, and ex-Gov. Dewey F. Bartlett, Republican, is even with Rep. Ed Mondmond, Democrat, in Oklahoma, which Mr. Nixon visited Friday and is sure to carry by landslide proportions.

If the Republicans hold Delaware and Kentucky and win four of the six races in which they're competitive, in the South and Southwest, they would be within striking range of the Senate majority.

But, oddly, the trend seems much against them in the rest of the country in the last two weeks. To start with the most surprising report, newspaper polls in Maine and political observers on the scene say something the party headquarters in Washington can scarcely credit: Rep. William D. Hathaway, Democrat, is seriously threatening to end the 24-year Senate career of Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, Republican.

The Bangor Daily News' final poll, published Saturday, put Rep. Hathaway ahead 42.9 to 35.2 with 21.9 percent undecided. Others attest that Rep. Hathaway has made major gains, even if he is not in front.

In Rhode Island, where Sen. Claiborne Pell, Democrat, for months has been No. 1 on the Republicans' list of likely losers, he now appears to have an even chance of surviving.

Sen. Pell led ex-Gov. John H. Chafee, Republican, who quit as secretary of the Navy to make the race, by 2 points in the final Providence Journal poll, with enough undecided to throw the race either way.

President Lists Goals For America Affirms Confidence In 'A Wise Decision'

(Continued from Page 1)

would result in reliance on quotas to achieve greater equality.

Third, the President set a goal of "a healthy America." Fourth, better education, and here, he said parents should be permitted to select the schools their children attend, including non-public schools, thus emphasizing his opposition to busing and his promise to provide some form of aid for non-public schools.

Fifth, "jobs for all who can work, a decent income with dignity for those who cannot work." The President added, however, that younger Americans deserve something better than "steadily rising prices and ever-higher taxes to support welfare hand-outs," a reiteration of his advocacy of the work ethic as opposed to welfare.

Sixth, "a livable America," where the environment is protected and improved.

Seventh, an America free from fear and of crime "where violence is replaced by peaceful change, where civility quiets the angry voices and where decency drives out moral decay."

Sweeping Reform

Eighth, "sweeping governmental reform at all levels" and a return of many governmental powers "back to the people, where it belongs."

Ninth, "a pluralist, open America, where government does not dominate but liberates the individual." It was the "genius" of the people, not government, "that built America," Mr. Nixon said.

Tenth, the right to be born in a land "guided by deep moral and spiritual principles, where families are close and strong, where patriotism flourishes without apology, where shared ideals force unity out of diversity."

"The 10 bright goals which I have outlined today embrace our nation's timeless ideals," Mr. Nixon said.

He was to make a 30-minute taped TV appearance later tonight.

Agnew Attacks 'Elitists'

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (AP).—Vice-President Spiro Agnew headed into the last day of his campaign for re-election today with a speech for policemen in which he charged "elitist groups" and "self-appointed wise men" with frequently criticizing law enforcement officers.

"Don't for one second think that what you have done, what you are doing, has been ignored or forgotten," Mr. Agnew said in a speech for the Fraternal Order of Police.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6 (AP).—The newly created House seats are mainly in suburban areas, where Democrats have tougher sledding. But thanks to their control of redistricting, Democrats are favored to win two of the three new seats in Florida and three of the five new ones in California.

They are not so fortunate in other states. In New York, Illinois and Indiana, Republicans drew the lines with such skill that the Democrats face possible multiple-seat losses.

They have risks, too, in districts in Nevada, Colorado and South Carolina, where incumbents were defeated in the primary by more liberal challengers, who now may have trouble holding the seats against the GOP.

In the South, however, where Mr. Nixon is likely to roll up his biggest majorities, the Democratic congressional margin is protected by the power of the incumbents. Only where Democrats are retiring or running for other office—most notably in Mississippi, where three of the five incumbents have retired—do the Democrats seem likely to be damaged by the coastal vote.

Redistricting Hurts

What is likely to cost the Democrats seats more than coastal redistricting, retirements and the after-effects of their own primaries. Around the country, it is possible to count at least eight Democratic House seats that have disappeared in reapportionment—two in New York City, two in Chicago, one in Philadelphia, and one each in Tennessee, North Dakota and West Virginia.

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Korea Bus Tragedy

SEOUL, Nov. 6 (UPI).—An overloaded bus crashed into a river bed in a suburb of Seoul this morning, claiming 25 lives. Police said 80 passengers were injured, many of them seriously. The bus had a load capacity of 56 persons. It was carrying nearly twice that many school children and commuters.

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White House Asserts Nixon Never Met 'Sabotage Agent'

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—President Nixon and Donald H. Segretti, the alleged political sabotage agent for the Nixon re-election campaign, did not meet during a two-day period in 1971 when both apparently stayed in the same hotel in Portland, Ore., Ron Ziegler, presidential press secretary, said yesterday.

"The President has never in his life met Segretti," Mr. Ziegler said when asked about press reports that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Segretti stayed at the Benson Hotel in Portland between Sept. 24 and 26, 1971.

Sargent Shriver, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, has referred to the matter in several recent campaign speeches, calling on the President to force Mr. Segretti to "come forward and spill the beans."

There has been no evidence made known, however, that Mr. Segretti was housed with the presidential party at the Benson or that he met the President or members of his staff there.

At the time, President Nixon and about 150 members of his party, including the press, stayed at the Benson on their way to the President's meeting in Alaska with Emperor Hirohito of Japan. They arrived on the afternoon of Sept. 25, according to numerous reports, and left about noon the next day.

Mr. Segretti, according to travel records examined by The Washington Post, flew from Washington to Portland on Sept. 24 and stayed at the Benson from Sept. 24 to Sept. 26. He purchased a plane ticket for a Sept. 26 flight to San Francisco, according to the records.

Mr. Segretti has been identified by federal investigators as an agent provocateur in a spying and sabotage campaign directed against the Democrats that was conceived by White House aides, according to federal law enforcement officials.

A Washington Post report first identified President Nixon's appointments secretary, Dwight Chapin, as a "contact" for Mr. Segretti's activities, and Time magazine later reported that Mr. Segretti was hired by Mr. Chapin.

Since Mr. Segretti's activities were first reported on Oct. 10, he has dropped from sight and repeated attempts by reporters to find him have been unsuccessful.

U.S. Agency Sees Possible Cotton Sales to Chinese

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—The Agriculture Department today raised the possibility that China, already a purchaser of U.S. wheat and corn, may be interested in buying cotton.

A report by the department's Foreign Agricultural Service also said that it might be possible to arrange government credit for such purchases. The grain deals so far have been for cash, with contracts handled by private exporting firms.

China has imported an average of about 500,000 bales of cotton annually since 1963-64. Recently, the report said, China has purchased 55,000 bales from Iran, a substantial increase over the previous year.

Imports from Turkey also may increase in 1972-73, as reflected by reports that a Chinese trade delegation has expressed an interest in purchases of up to 180,000 bales of Turkish cotton, the report said.

Felon Fails To Get Away From It All

WEST MEMPHIS, Ark., Nov. 6 (UPI).—Eddie Lee Odum, who escaped from the county jail in Gainesville, Fla., last month and sent his jailers a postcard from Texas, has been recaptured.

Odum, 32, was stopped by police here yesterday for a traffic violation and a routine check of the car's license plate showed that it had been stolen.

Odum and Timothy Patrick McCarty escaped from the Alachua County Jail on Oct. 16. About a week later, they sent jailers a postcard from Texas saying that they were having a good time and were headed "south of the border."

Nixon Aide Sees 45-State Victory

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 6 (AP).—President Nixon probably will carry 45 states in tomorrow's election, White House Communications Director Herbert G. Klein said last night.

Although I've seen polls showing the President leading in all 50 states, it is not reasonable to expect him to carry them all, Mr. Klein said at a news conference.

He said the most difficult states for Mr. Nixon to carry would be Massachusetts, Wisconsin and West Virginia. The President may lose two other states, possibly Oregon, California or Michigan, Mr. Klein added.

U.S. Indicts 4 In Hijacking of Airliner to Cuba

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).

—Charles Andrew Tuller, a former federal employee, and his two sons were indicted by a federal grand jury in Houston today on charges of air piracy and kidnapping in connection with the hijacking to Cuba of an Eastern Air Lines flight Oct. 29. The Justice Department announced.

A passenger agent for the airline was shot and killed and another was wounded in the seizure of the plane.

A three-count indictment returned in U.S. District Court in Houston, where the hijacking occurred, named Tuller, 49, and his two sons, Bryce Tuller, 19, and Jonathan Tuller, 18, and a fourth man, William Graham, also 18. All four are currently in Cuba.

Tuller, former Commerce Department employee, and his older son, lived in Alexandria, Va. The younger Tuller and Graham are absent without leave from the Army.

The Tullers and Graham have also been charged by Arlington, Va., authorities with murder, attempted murder and kidnapping in connection with a holdup at a branch of the Arlington Trust Co. Oct. 25. A policeman and the bank manager were slain in the attempted hold-up.

Japanese in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP).—Japan Air Lines Development Corp. says that more than 100,000 Japanese tourists are expected to visit Paris next year. The corporation has leased ground in Paris to build a 33-story hotel to help accommodate them.

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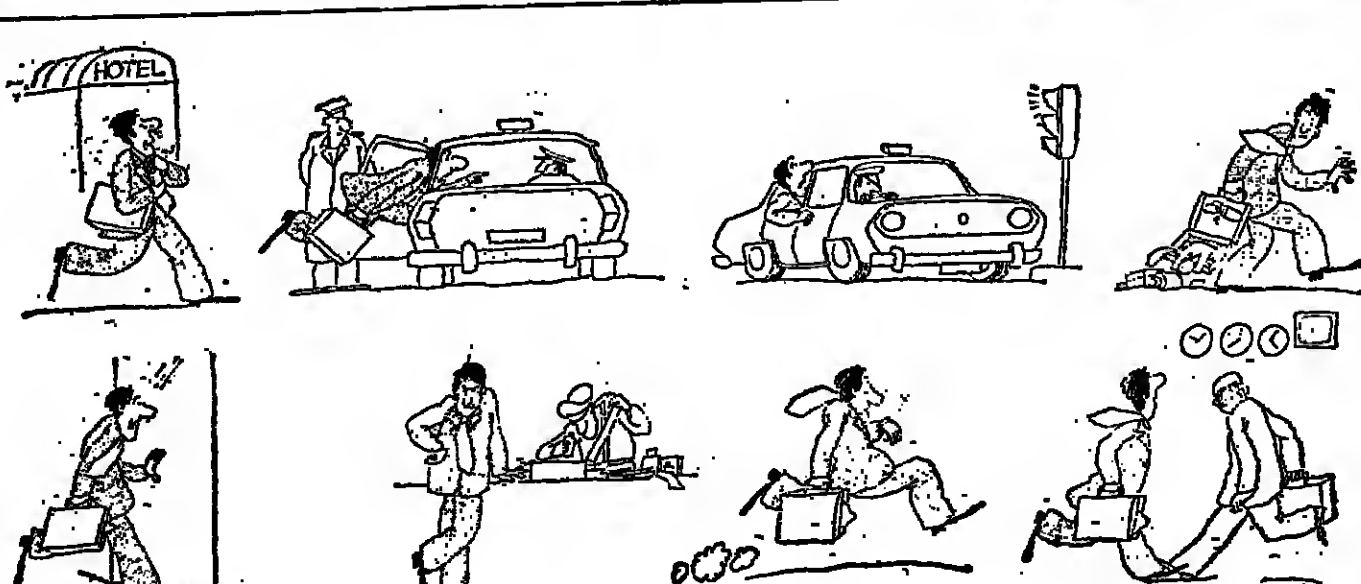
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High Court to Decide Again On State Aid to Church Schools

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—The Supreme Court agreed today to decide whether states may provide direct aid to church-run schools as reimbursement for keeping attendance records and giving required achievement tests.

The issue was raised in appeals by New York State officials and a group of Catholic and Orthodox Jewish parochial schools from a ruling by a district court in New York City that the assistance is prohibited by the First Amendment.

A New York aid program was authorized by the 1970 Mandated Services Act. The state paid out \$28 million last year and \$14 million this year. Further aid was enjoined by a three-judge panel, which last April declared the law to be unconstitutional.

Arguments will be held on the appeals in late winter, and a final decision announced by the end of June, 1973.

Last year the Supreme Court barred Pennsylvania and Rhode Island from paying part of the salaries of parochial-school teachers. Last month the court struck down an Ohio program of reimbursing parents for books, bus fares, laboratory fees and other expenses.

In other actions today the Supreme Court:

- Struck down an 1882 law ban-

ning unauthorized demonstrations on the Capitol grounds.

The unanimous decision agreed with a three-judge federal panel here that the ban violated First Amendment rights to assemble and petition the government.

The high court acted without a hearing. There was no formal opinion of the justices' views. Instead, they simply affirmed the judgment of the lower court that the law is invalid.

Specifically involved was a demonstration planned in January, 1968, by several thousand women opposed to the Vietnam war. Led by the "Jeannette Rankin Brigade," an anti-war coalition, they intended to gather at the train station about a quarter mile from the Capitol and march to the grounds. The chief of the Capitol police barred the demonstration.

Agreed to hear a suit to force three counties in the metropolitan New York area to prove they have not racially discriminated against two million people in past elections.

Ultimately, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People seeks to nullify congressional redistricting in New York's Bronx and Kings counties. The NAACP charges the redistricting was designed to limit the voting power of more than two million blacks and Puerto Ricans.

Lansky Quits Israel, Heads For Paraguay

Alleged Mafia Chief Had Faced Expulsion

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 6 (AP).—Meyer Lansky, the alleged Mafia leader, departed here today en route to Asunción, Paraguay, the police reported.

Lansky left Israel last night and flew to Europe, then to Rio de Janeiro, arriving this morning. In Rio he boarded a flight to Buenos Aires.

He remained in police custody at the airport here for four hours before leaving for Paraguay. Argentine police quoted an American FBI agent based here as saying: "We are watching his movements closely. We are interested in this man." Argentine police sources said Lansky apparently had a visa to enter Paraguay.

He had been ordered to leave Israel by next Friday.

U.S. authorities have revoked his passport because he is wanted there on a variety of charges. To return would mean arrest.

Israel had refused Lansky citizenship but granted him a certificate of free passage to any country that would take him.

Lansky, 70, told the newspaper Maariv on the eve of his departure that his more than two years in Israel, despite the unsuccessful fight for citizenship, were "the happiest of my life... I have bought a burial plot here. If I can't come back alive, at least my body will."

"We consider the case closed," an Interior Ministry spokesman said. "His name has been put on the blacklist so he cannot return to Israel."

The alleged underworld leader arrived in Israel in July, 1970, as a tourist. When the government refused to renew his visa, he applied for citizenship under the law of return, whereby any Jew becomes an Israeli unless he is considered a threat to the public peace. The Israeli Supreme Court upheld the government's contention that he was such a threat.

F-4's Fuel Fires House

BANGKOK, Nov. 6 (AP).—Two Thai boys were slightly burned Saturday when their home caught fire after a U.S. F-4 Phantom fighter-bomber jettisoned its fuel tanks and four bombs in an emergency after taking off from Udon Air Base in northeastern Thailand. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the bombs were unarmed. The plane landed safely.



A DAY'S WORTH OF GARBAGE—New York City environmental and sanitation officials on a 55-foot-high pile of garbage at a Staten Island land-fill project. The "trash mountain," 300 feet long and 240 feet wide, was one day's accumulation of the city's solid waste deposited in one place. New Yorkers throw out some 30,000 tons of garbage a day, more than the amount in London and Tokyo combined.

U.S. Panel Favors Research Into Effect of SSTs on Ozone

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Fears expressed last year that exhaust from supersonic transports might seriously deplete the ozone that protects life on earth from ultraviolet radiation are a legitimate cause for concern, according to a panel of scientists appointed by the National Research Council.

In its report the panel says that a variety of uncertainties makes a realistic assessment difficult. Nevertheless, it adds, "the possibility of serious effects on the normal ozone content cannot be dismissed."

The findings were made simultaneously with reports that proponents of an American supersonic transport have new hopes for revival of the program.

The program was denied further funds by Congress last spring. Meanwhile, there are no signs of any intention by Britain or France to abandon their Concorde SST project or, on the part of the Russians, to shelve their counterpart craft, the Tu-144.

The council that named the study panel is an operating arm

of the National Academy of Sciences.

The panel was created to assess the argument that the introduction of oxides of nitrogen into the stratosphere by exhaust from a fleet of about 500 supersonic transports would initiate a series of ozone-depleting chemical reactions.

Catalytic Effect

The nitric oxides, this argument goes, would serve as catalysts. They would participate in the reactions but remain afterward to stimulate further reactions.

The effect would be to convert ozone, whose molecules are formed of three oxygen atoms, into oxygen gas, which consists of paired oxygen atoms. Ozone, in the region between 10 and 30 miles aloft, strongly absorbs the lethal wavelengths of ultraviolet sunlight. The SSTs would operate in the lower part of this regime.

Last year, Dr. Harold Johnston, a leading authority on atmospheric chemistry at the University of California in Berkeley, contended that within one year the projected SST fleet might halve the amount of ozone in the atmosphere. This, he said, could blind all animals, including human beings, except those remaining indoors or under water.

The panel was appointed to assess the arguments that Dr. Johnston made in an article in the issue of Science for Aug. 6, 1971.

Dr. Herbert Friedman, of the Naval Research Laboratory, a pioneer in making observations from above the atmosphere with rockets, served as chairman of the 11-member panel.

Research Recommended

Because of the uncertainties cited by the panel, it strongly recommended an extensive research program. Laboratory studies could explore the rates of the assumed stratospheric reactions. Balloons and aircraft could sample the thin air at supersonic transport flight levels, collect samples of SST exhaust in flight and perform other tests.

Of particular urgency, the panel said, is obtaining data on the present constituents of the stratosphere so that it will be possible to determine the extent to which SSTs pollute that region.

As noted in the panel's report, its members and Dr. Johnston agreed on three critical areas of uncertainty. They are:

- That little is known of the effect of air motions on dispersing exhaust chemicals.
- That the rates of some of the chemical reactions involved may not be known with sufficient accuracy.
- That estimates as to how much material SSTs would inject into the stratosphere may be off by a factor of 10, that is, 10 times greater or less.

Nevertheless, the panel said that it found Dr. Johnston's arguments "credible" and expressed itself in "general agreement" with the thesis that nitrogen oxides from supersonic transports "can have important effects on the ozone concentration."

3 Who Bombed

Zaragoza Consul

Handed to Army

ZARAGOZA, Spain, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Police today handed over to military authorities the three young men accused of bombing the French Consulate here Thursday, police sources said.

The three men, together with other members of a leftist group calling itself "Collective Hammer and Sickle," were taken to the main provincial jail in Zaragoza. They had been in police custody since they were arrested on Friday and Saturday.

Spanish law provides for such offenses to be tried by military authorities.

Medical bulletins continued to describe as "grave" the condition of the consul, Roger Tur, 69, who suffered severe burns as a result of the attack.

Drive to End Racism Set By Navy Chief

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (WP).—The U.S. Navy, in the wake of the highest shipping accident in its history, is mobilizing for a "shape-up or ship-out" policy in black-white relations.

One draft memorandum actually invites Navy officers who do not view improved race relations as their critical duty right now to retire from the service.

This and other steps—including new "sensitivity" schooling for naval officers—stem from Adm. Elmo R. Zumwalt's conclusion that his racial harmony programs have not penetrated deep enough into the Navy.

His top adviser on race problems believes that tensions are approaching the flashpoint because reforms are not keeping pace with the rising expectations of blacks in the Navy. And there are now enough blacks on Navy ships to mount violent protests, like the one on the Kitty Hawk last month where 48 persons were injured in a racial brawl.

Report to Admiral

Adm. Zumwalt, chief of naval operations, was told of his program's failure last week in a face-to-face meeting with a group of black Navy officers he had appointed to study minority problems.

The minority panel's basic complaint was that too many Navy leaders are paying lip service to Adm. Zumwalt's liberalizing directives rather than making sure that they are implemented.

"Although you [Adm. Zumwalt] have stated that 'race-relations programs cannot be sustained by fiat from Washington,' the consensus of the [study group] is that the programs are not being implemented or executed," the report said.

"The Navy has permitted the situation to exist where there is an incompatibility between being a member of a minority race and being a member of the Navy," the panel said. "The recruiting slogan 'You can be black and Navy too' is false advertising."

Other Duties

Specifically, the report complained that Navy race relations officers are so overloaded with collateral duties that they can concentrate only on crises, not prevention of them. This situation is aggravated by those commanding officers, the report said, who subcontract the racial problems to their minority-affairs specialists rather than involve themselves.

Slow promotions for blacks and other minorities, "biased" tests for enlisted men, a disproportionate amount of arrests and punitive discharges, lack of hair-style standards for black women, shortage of "ethnically oriented" entertainment and food—all these also are on the minority panel's complaint list.

Adm. Zumwalt, according to his aides, left the meeting with the blacks in a state of distress. Although he is widely credited with doing more than any of his predecessors to open up the Navy to blacks, the meeting indicated to him that he is racing against a limited time.

"We have created such a powder keg," said Lt. Comdr. William Stanley Norman, Adm. Zumwalt's chief adviser on racial affairs and one of the blacks at the meeting, "that it is going to blow this organization apart unless we take some emergency actions."

Souvanna, Messmer

Hold Talks in Paris

PARIS, Nov. 6 (UPI).—Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian Premier, met French Prime Minister Pierre Messmer today.

"We have spoken about the international situation and the relations between France and Laos," Prince Souvanna said following the 40-minute meeting.

The Laotian leader is in Paris for medical treatment and is scheduled to return home Wednesday.

Indians 'Declare War' on U Still Occupy Capital Build

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).—Indians occupying the Bureau of Indian Affairs said today they were declaring war on the United States. They also threatened to destroy the building they had held since Thursday.

The Indians emphasized their war declaration, as the deadline passed for what they said was a Department of Interior order to evacuate or be thrown out.

"They can have the building after it is gutted. When we go, the building goes," said Russell Means, a leader of the Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan, which took over the building.

He said the approximately 400 Indians in the building spent last night planning their defense against any police attempt to storm the makeshift barricade.

U.S. District Court Judge John T. Frank ordered the arrest of the Indians today, and the order was delivered to U.S. marshals at 2:15 p.m. with orders to serve it on the Indians no later than 6 p.m. and arrest those still in the building.

A Justice Department spokesman said at 4:30 p.m. that U.S. Deputy Attorney General Ralph Erickson, in command of the federal response, had not yet decided how to proceed if the Indians refused to leave the building voluntarily.

About 35 Indians armed with clubs and makeshift tomahawks stood at the building's entrance near a barricade formed by several crossed tepee poles. Smaller, sharpened poles jutted out from the barricade.

"We have now declared war on the United States of America—seek your stations," Vernon Bellecourt said last night. He is the head of the American Indian movement that is dominating the demonstration.

Mr. Means predicted that any fight between police and the Indians might resemble the Indian Massacre at Wounded Knee.

The Indians won a court battle

French Schedule

Series of Strikes

For Pay Rises

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP).—A wave of strikes in the French railroads, post office, docks, and civil service threaten wide disruptions next week as unions press the government for wage rises to meet pressing inflation.

Rail unions today ordered a series of 24-hour strikes from Nov. 14 to 18 to hit each of the five rail regions in turn. Civil servants throughout the nation have been called out Nov. 14, and postal workers the following day.

Workers in the largely nationalized insurance, bank, social security, local government and hospital sectors are staging an "action week" this week with work-to-rule operations, brief strike actions or meetings in working hours.

Communist-led dockers have banned all overtime and night work until pay demands are met. Negotiations are opening throughout the metal-working industries and particularly for the 700,000 metalworkers in the Paris region.

Hiroo Furuuchi

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (AP).—Furuuchi, 65, a Liberal Democrat member of the House of Representatives, died of cancer of the stomach in Tokyo yesterday.

Mr. Furuuchi was a 5 diplomat who served as ambassador to Indonesia, Pakistan, Austria before entering po-

litical life.

He later broke with Trotskyists over the Union's role in World War II and joined the Socialist pa-

rties.

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ne Denies ain Drags t on EEC

es Stand on
rranean Policy

ELS, Nov. 6 (Reuters).
as Douglas-Horne, the
briain Secretary, moved
dispel the impression
ain is dragging its heels
extension of the Common
trading and political
with Mediterranean

close to Sir Alec said
rmed at a meeting of
ministers of the enlarged
Market here that
would like a thorough
a of the broad political
led by the community's
new "overall" Mediter-
ranean policy.

is does not mean that
should be delayed, Sir
ed.
aim object of the meeting
sion of a plan to ra-
the Common Market's
piecemeal trading ar-
s with Mediterranean
no an overall policy base-
re trade.

had previously told the
Economic Community
d the broad political im-
s of the plan should be
d, including possible
from the United States,
poses the plan because
s this would mean a loss
trade.

preliminary statement
oday's debate, Sir Alec
ain agreed with the ob-
f an overall, balanced
towards the Mediter-

important consideration,
was that this should do
to exacerbate tension
Israel and Arab coun-
said.

community should also do
that would prejudice the
nt definition of its rela-
th those Commonwealth
g countries eligible for
on with the community,
i.

ources said that Sir Alec
d that the views of in-
zed nations, including the
States, should be taken
count, but this did not
tain was in favor of a
"don't offend the United
approach."

Blast in Salvador

SALVADOR, Nov. 6 (AP).
b blast today wrecked the
merican World Airways
a the downtown capital of
ntal American republic.
said the explosion, which
ad windows and destroyed
e but caused no injuries,
e work of "left-wing ex-



Hijacker—Middle-aged man in custody of Japanese police after capture yesterday.

Wanted \$2 Million, Trip to Cuba

Armed Skyjacker Foiled in Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 6 (Reuters).
A masked man, armed with a
pistol who hijacked a Japanese
airliner was captured by police
today after he boarded a second
aircraft with hostages for a plan-
ned flight to Cuba.

The hijacker demanded \$2
million and the Cuba flight when
he took over at gunpoint a
Japan Air Lines Boeing-727 with
155 passengers and crew on a
domestic flight.

But police overpowered the
gunman, identified as 47-year-old
Japanese Tetsuji Nakao, as he
searched a cloakroom on the sec-
ond aircraft, a DC-8, prior to
take-off for Cuba.

The eight-hour drama began
when the balding Japanese,
wearing a rubber skull mask
painted green, commandeered the
Boeing shortly after take-off
from Tokyo Airport. After air-
line officials accepted his de-
mands the aircraft returned to
Tokyo.

3 Crewmen Held

Airline officials loaded metal
boxes containing the \$2 million
aboard the DC-8 for the trans-
Pacific flight in return for the
release of all the passengers.

The hijacker kept only three
crewmen, their hands bound in
front of them, as hostages when
he finally left the Boeing-727 at

dusk to cross the tarmac to the
second aircraft.

The pilot, Capt. Tsuneo Kato,
told reporters that policemen in
hiding pounced on Mr. Nakao
from behind as he peered through
the curtains of a cloakroom. A
loaded Browning .38 pistol was
knocked from his hand.

When he took over the Boeing,
the hijacker warned he had
planted time bombs and would

not hesitate to blow up the plane
if his demands were not met,
police said.

He asked the airline to place
on board the DC-8 a suitcase and
shoulder bag previously loaded
in the Boeing's luggage compart-
ment. Police said these were
later found to contain six bombs
and large quantities of an ap-
parently explosive powder.

50 Rounds of Ammo

Airline officials said that apart
from a pistol and 50 rounds of
ammunition, Mr. Nakao also
carried into the Boeing
cockpit a bag, which he claimed
contained explosives. But investi-
gations so far had not established
whether the hijacker could have
carried out his threat to blow up
the plane.

Police reports quoted Mr. Na-
kao as saying he had lived in
Los Angeles sporadically since
last year. But he became fed
up with life in the United States
and had been planning to go to
Cuba for the last six months.

Baudouin in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Nov. 6 (Reu-
ters).—King Baudouin and Queen
Fabiola of the Belgians arrived
here today on a five-day state
visit—the first ever paid to Ethio-
pia by a Belgian monarch.

29 Killed, 703 Strikes End, 220,000 Workers Hurt in Train Return to Their Jobs in Chile Fire in Japan

Passengers Trapped
By Smoke in Tunnel

FUKUI, Japan, Nov. 6 (Reu-
ters).—Hundreds of terrified train
passengers stumbled around for
hours in a dark, smoke-filled
railroad tunnel here today trying
to escape a blaze aboard an ex-
press that killed at least 29 per-
sons.

Police reported that 703 were
taken to hospitals for treatment.
Most of them suffered from smoke
and gas inhalation. Nearly all the
passengers aboard the 14-coach
train were affected.

Hours after the fire broke out
on the train's dining car shortly
after midnight, rescuers with
breathing apparatus found hun-
dreds of exhausted passengers
unable to reach exits from the
nine-mile-long Hokuriku Tunnel
near the western Japanese city.
Some passengers were rescued
by another express. Others man-
aged to form a chain and edge
their way to the exits.

Freight Cars Used

Rescue teams backed freight
trains into the tunnel from both
ends at daybreak to haul out
weakened passengers.

Japan National Railways said
that the express train engineer
tried to discard the blazing dining
car but a power failure stalled
the train, plunging both the car
and tunnel into darkness.

One man told reporters:
"Black smoke poured in
through the open windows."

"I jumped onto the rails and
saw many passengers sprawled
on the track on top of each other.
My head was humming and I
knew I had to escape for my
life. I think they all died there."

Newspaper editorials criticized
the railroad for lack of ventila-
tion in the tunnel and train
crewmembers for not guiding the pas-
sengers to safety.

Adm. de Gaulle Says He'll Shun Politics

PARIS Nov. 6 (AP).—Vice-
Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, son of
the late French president, told
a nationwide television audience
last night he has "no political vo-
cation or intention" and disavow-
ed two organizations urging he
should stand at the next presi-
dential elections.

"I am not a political person-
ality, and consequently all affilia-
tions attributed to me are invalid
and all pamphlets written against
me are illicit," he said.

Interviewed four days before
the second anniversary of Charles
de Gaulle's death, his son, a
career navy officer, said Gen. de
Gaulle himself had suggested
Philippe consider a political
career.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 6
(UPI).—About 220,000 workers,
professional men and shopkeepers
went back to their jobs today,
ending 26 days of crippling na-
tionwide strikes over the So-
cialist policies of President Sal-
vador Allende.

The work stoppage had caused
economic crises, four violent
deaths and the downfall of a
cabinet.

Although the strike ended while
negotiations were still in progress,
Interior Minister Gen. Carlos
Prats said that he would accept
"at least 90 percent" of the de-
mands.

He promised not to attempt to
nationalize the trucking industry
or wholesale food sales—the two
biggest issues for small business-
men.

Union and professional organi-
zation leaders called off the
strikes yesterday and, this morn-
ing, long lines formed in front

of shops and at banks where
checks could be cashed for the
first time in three weeks.

Among the promises made by
Gen. Prats yesterday were:

- No disciplinary action against
strikers who returned to work
immediately.

- To return stores and trucks
confiscated by the government
during the strikes.

- No nationalization of the
trucking industry nor the food
wholesale service.

- To keep workers from un-
fairly occupying companies.

- To guarantee that goods
would be sold to the public
through private shops, not by
the state.

In return, Gen. Prats asked
that price limits be observed, and
that no reprisals be taken against
workers who opposed the strike.
The strikes have caused severe
shortages of consumer goods and
paralyzed the national airline.

During the strikes, opposition
parties in Congress launched
censure moves against four cabi-
net ministers, causing the whole
cabinet to resign.

The new cabinet includes three
military officers who were ap-
pointed in an effort to placate
the opposition's criticism of the
Marxist coalition.

European Talks To Open Nov. 22, U.S. Aides Report

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).
—Preparatory talks on the Com-
munist-proposed European securi-
ty and cooperation conference
will begin Nov. 22, followed
two months later by another set
of exploratory meetings on troop
cuts in Europe, officials reported
today.

A Soviet note delivered today
by Ambassador Anatoly F.
Dobrynin to Secretary of State
William P. Rogers appeared to
have removed the last obstacles
to the delicate "separate-but-
parallel-track" handling of the
two issues.

Although, officially, virtually
nothing was made known of the
contents of the Soviet note, of-
ficials said that it confirmed an
informal agreement reached be-
tween Soviet leaders and presi-
dential adviser Henry A. Kissin-
ger, who visited the Soviet Union
in September.

State Department press officer
Charles W. Bray said only that
the Soviet note was in con-
nection with the timing of "multin-
tional explorations preparatory to
a possible conference on Euro-
pean security and cooperation
and on mutual and balanced-
force reductions."

Mr. Bray said that the United
States now would consult its
allies and was "looking toward
an early reply to the Finnish in-
vitation to open exploratory talks
in Helsinki Nov. 22."

Flash Floods in Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 6 (UPI).
Flash floods killed five persons
and left scores homeless in west-
ern Iran Saturday, officials said
today.

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The Big Four—Still

There is an odd metallic ring about the phrase "Big Four," especially when it is applied to the German problem. It suggests repeated but ineffective meetings of ambassadors, foreign ministers, heads of government, verbalizing a situation that could assume more serious aspects in a Berlin blockade, rearmament, the Wall. Yes, there is still a Big Four, and they still insist upon their rights and authority in a Germany still divided. But now there is a difference.

Recognition of this has come about in part through the efforts of West and East Germany to reach some kind of modus vivendi that will be more conducive to a humane and reasonably comfortable relationship than has existed for the past 15 years or so. Those efforts have achieved a considerable degree of success, although they are not definitive, and over them hangs the shadow of the forthcoming elections in West Germany.

But even that tentative success could not have been achieved without a benevolent attitude toward the diplomacy of the two Germans by the Big Four. More, the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain and the United States serve as a backdrop against the worst results of any breakdown in the German discussions. Their continued assertion of their rights, given the understandings they have attained, is a necessary guarantee that if the proposed agreement is not carried into effect, it will not be followed by dangerous retaliatory measures on either side of the Wall.

Assuming that East and West Germany do manage to resolve their most urgent differences and agree to disagree about the rest, there remains the rather knotty question of their entry into the United Nations. The hubgear of national sovereignty, which permits the Maldives Islands to become a member of the world body but has representation to, say, Bangladesh, has never quite succumbed to the notion of de facto individuality for states divided, whether the division is formally factual as that in Germany (or between China and Taiwan) or is simply the reaction of some nationalist minority, like the more radical blacks in the United States or the separatist French in Canada.

Obviously, the UN could not get much work accomplished if it had to consider the case of every *irredenta*, of every group discontented with the flag it is supposed to acknowledge. Nor is there much hope for peace if either the centripetal aspirations of the larger entities (India, for example) or the centrifugal ambitions of the smaller (Basques, Bretons or Scottish nationalists), had free rein.

But some concessions to reality are essential, if the UN is not to be considered a body composed of wholly arbitrary and often accidental sovereignties. Such a concession might well be made for the states divided by the military arrangements following World War II. And the Big Four—plus China—could have a major role in assuring this consummation, so devoutly to be wished.

Reconciliation and South Asia

In the South Asian subcontinent, just about the one troubled place in the world where the people who live there are being left to work out their problems for themselves, India and Pakistan and Bangladesh seem to be making slow if ragged and uncertain progress towards a durable association of their own. Whether that association will rate the name "peace" remains for the region itself to determine. After 25 years of hostility, including the uprooting of millions and three wars, no early answer should be expected. Yet if only because the better part of a billion human beings are involved, and because less than a year ago terror and war dominated their lives, their effort must command attentive respect.

At the moment India and Pakistan are engaged in what might best be called a scuffle of nerves over the demarcation of the last mile or so of the 530-mile "line of control" in Kashmir—the line where their troops halted in the armistice reached last Dec. 17. When this scuffle runs its course, the agreed condition will have been met for evacuation of some 5,000 square miles of Pakistani territory in the Punjab region by Indian forces, and of some 70 miles of Indian territory there by the Pakistanis. This in turn should mellow the climate in which India will weigh releasing the 93,000 Pakistani POWs it still holds; to the mutual embarrassment of Mrs. Gandhi (because she's ultimately responsible) and Mr. Bhutto (because in this matter he's helpless), some prisoners have been killed in camp incidents.

India hopes to go on to link its return of prisoners to Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh. Since within a year Pakistan has lost a war and half its country and much of its former sense of world importance and self-esteem, recognition of its sundered half is no trivial matter. It does great credit to Mr. Bhutto that in his own way he appears to be moving his country towards this difficult and necessary step. India is helping.

in its own way, by soft-pedaling its demand—one which would be even more difficult for Pakistan to consider now—that the "line of control" in long-disputed Kashmir be accepted as the permanent international frontier.

But, right-thinking skeptics will say, this is only politics, games politicians play, circuses. What about economics, the way people live, bread? Quite so. The instant unravelling of the subcontinent's political tangles would leave hundreds of millions of its inhabitants still mired in the misery of their daily lives. Yet the process of working out the political tangles could, over a period of time, produce important economic increments in the form of reduced defense budgets, home-directed political energies, regional trade and technical cooperation, and an atmosphere in which the human condition rather than national "honor" received the first priority it deserves.

It is precisely here, of course, that any new American administration must seek a proper kind and measure of involvement with the subcontinent. As creditable as has been Mr. Nixon's record as a provider of emergency relief to Bangladesh, his overall policy towards the subcontinent has still not recovered an appropriate balance as between India and Pakistan and an appropriate detachment from considerations of superpower politics. Granted, Mrs. Gandhi, still bitter at the Nixon "tilt" towards Pakistan last year, has barely come half way. In her reserve, however, may lie the basis of a new and more positive relationship with the United States—a relationship other developing countries might also find attractive. "The countries of Asia," she declares, "now share many problems which can be solved through cooperation among ourselves rather than merely through assistance from the outside." This is an attitude on which a realistic and enlightened American policy of mutual cooperation could well be built.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mr. Nixon, We Agree

It is now 12 days since Henry A. Kissinger confidently proclaimed that "peace is at hand" in Indochina, but the war rages on, exacting its ever mounting toll in American and Vietnamese lives.

The agreement negotiated by Dr. Kissinger in Paris has now been substantively questioned not only by President Thieu in Saigon but apparently by President Nixon himself. While continuing to assure the steps of the imminence of the peace pledged two years ago, Mr. Nixon in the closing days of the campaign has resorted to rhetoric he employed in the past to justify military escalation—the invasions of Cambodia and Laos, the resumption of the bombing of North Vietnam, the mining of North Vietnamese ports.

Under strikingly similar circumstances on the eve of the 1968 presidential election, candidate Nixon declared:

"Developments of the past few days clearly indicate that the American people need fresh new ideas, new men and new leadership if we are to bring an end to the war... when we consider the fact that it was only three days ago that the hopes for peace were tremendously high... and that now those hopes are quite discouraging because of developments since then, it is clear that if we are going to avoid what could be a diplomatic disaster it is going to be necessary to get some new men and a united front."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

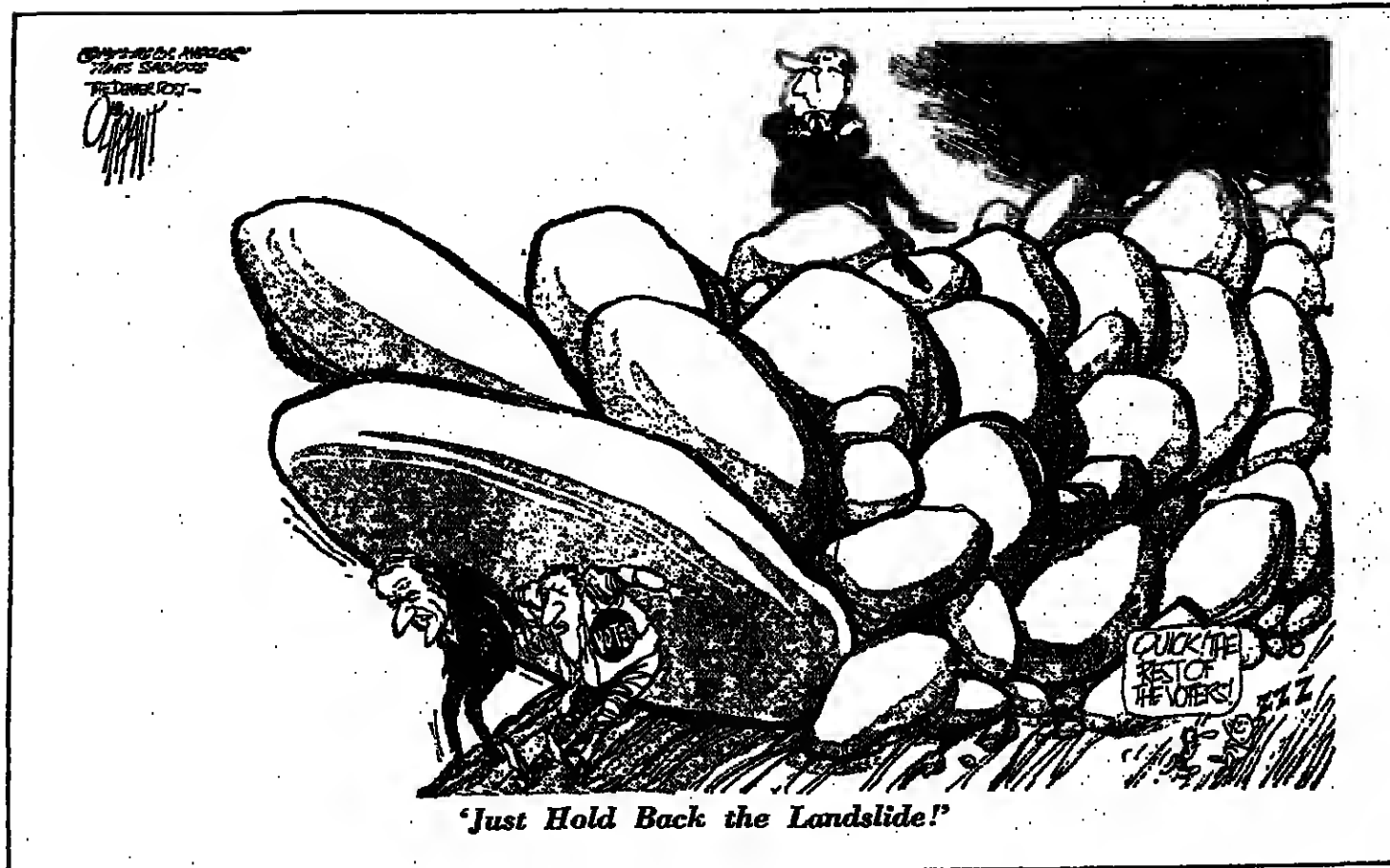
November 7, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Army Pensions Commission has revised its estimate for the coming financial year which was at first put at \$150,000,000 and has reduced the total to \$142,000,000. The New York Nation, in pointing out that there was a deficit of \$10,000,000 in the October revenue, advises the Pensions Commission to scrutinize the pension lists and limits its demands. There is a continual increase in the number of widows on the pension rolls, many young women marrying old soldiers to get on the list.

Fifty Years Ago

November 7, 1922

PARIS—The women of England complain that they have not yet a right of suffrage equal to that of men. The latter, as in America, may begin to vote at the age of 21, but the women not before they have turned 30. If equalization is to take place, it would be wise, in the opinion of many students of politics, to increase the minimum age of the male voter, instead of lowering that of the female. The argument used is that sound judgment on public matters rarely comes to anyone before the age of 30.



U.S. Election: Voting for Immobility

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—An election—when all is said and done—comes down to the question of power, and the 1972 election is as much a test of the voters' attitudes toward political power as it is a referendum on Richard Nixon, George McGovern, Vietnam, corruption or any other issue.

My guess is that the results are going to be ambiguous because the public attitude toward governmental power is equivocal and contradictory.

That's been the condition in the United States for many years now, as the voters have shown repeatedly that they are both attracted and frightened by the exercise of power by their leaders.

On Short Rein

More than any other single factor, that ambivalence explains why for 20 years we have had divided government in Washington and many states, why strong executives at every level of government have been ousted or put on short rein.

In the 1950s, the voters said they liked Ike—but saddled him with a Democratic Congress. In 1960 and 1968, they elected Presidents by the narrowest of margins and denied them effective majorities in the legislative branch.

Only once in the last 20 years have they delivered a clear mandate. In 1964, they ignored Barry Goldwater's warning that Lyndon Johnson was "so powerful, you plug him in and the whole country lights up," and they gave Johnson both a personal landslide and a compliant congressional majority.

Two years later—when Johnson used that power to pass a massive legislative program, to escalate the Vietnam war and to trigger inflation—they cut back his congressional majority and curbed his authority.

This year the voters seem both to crave strong leadership and to cringe from it.

McGovern has been badly hurt by a reputation for weakness, stemming from the Eagleton incident and the shifts of position on some policy questions. Time after time, voters have told in

terviewers, "He says one thing one day, and something else the next."

Conversely, it's become clear that Mr. Nixon substantially strengthened his prospects for reelection by three bold uses of executive power: the wage-price freeze, the diplomatic opening with China; and (hard as it is for some of us critics to admit) the bombing blockade of North Vietnam.

Those three actions converted him, in the minds of many voters, from the hapless, passive President of his first two years in office into a leader who is, as so many voters say, "trying his best" to shape a satisfactory outcome in an inherently imperfect world.

But even as he is applauded for using his power, Mr. Nixon is feared and distrusted. A significant minority of the voters suspect him of maneuvering the peace talks for his own advantage.

Even more clearly, an important bloc of voters now says that Watergate, the wheat deal and the assorted other "scandals" of the Nixon administration fit a pattern of the misuse of power for selfish interests.

It would be incorrect, I think, to view this suspicion as a personal problem of this particular President's. It has, I'm afraid, become generic—a distrust of government and of government's essence, the exercise of power.

It shows most clearly in a question Washington Post reporters have been asking voters all year about whether they think the country is better off if the presidency and Congress are controlled by the same party.

Negative Answer

Overwhelmingly, the answer is negative. "It's better," the typical voter says, "if it's evenly balanced."

Politics and Reality

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—A central argument for President Nixon in this election, and a most effective one, has been that he is the more practical candidate. Even some who would define themselves as liberal intellectuals support Nixon as the hard-nosed politician, able to deal with the not-so-pleasant realities of American life and the American character.

A good way to test that argument is to try to look past election day and ask oneself: What are the really profound internal problems facing the United States? Is a second Nixon administration likely to sense these deeper needs and deal with them wisely?

Everyone will have his own perception of the problems that shadow the American future. For me, after months of travel around this country, a few stand out as most significant.

One is the hate in the Ameri-

can bloodstream today—the bitterness of class and race. Economic disparities here are so striking, the contrasts of wealth and degradation, that it is hardly surprising if a large minority feels forgotten and embittered.

What must it mean to an unemployed worker to see on television that one individual has given \$1 million to the Nixon campaign fund? In race relations the antagonisms have never been more open: We see them in the faces of Canarsie as we did at Little Rock.

No one can believe anymore in panaceas for the problems of economics and race. But there is reason to hope that a second Nixon administration would at least address them squarely and sensitively? Not after the cynicism of the first four years on these matters, for again and again the President and his men have sought not solutions but political issues.

On school busing, for example, the administration was urged early on to deal affirmatively with the crisis in urban education; it refused, worked instead to arouse racial fears and then pushed racialist anti-busing legislation. Or on welfare: As the rolls grew, the President first proposed reform and then abandoned it when an attitude of contempt toward those on welfare seemed more politically profitable.

More broadly, the state of American society cries out for far-reaching and other measures to curb the extremes of economic inequality. A British Tory government would find such ideas conservative, but they have found no place in the consciousness of John Connally or Richard Nixon.

A second aspect of the United States that casts a shadow on the future is the role of the military. The symbols are in part played: The acres of Air Force cars parked in Dulles, the Army helicopters circling over San Francisco Bay. But more important than these impressions of size and waste is the sense of pervasive military influence in American foreign and even domestic policy.

Call for Arms

To expect effective restraint on the military role in American life from a Nixon government would be a naive optimism indeed. This President's sense of obligation to the military was nicely illustrated when he felt it necessary to follow the first strategic arms agreement with a call for increased arms spending. The affair of Gen. LaVelle raised sinister questions, still unanswered, about the integrity of civilian controls on the American war-making system.

Even more interesting is the Nixon attitude toward what President Eisenhower called the military-industrial complex. To an amazing extent this administration has adopted the old Marxist view that, to prosper, a capitalist economy needs war or preparation for war. The budget director said directly that cutting defense spending as Sen. McGovern sug-

This "equilibrium model," to give it a fancy name, is something new in our political thinking; it is the doctrine of checks-and-balances carried to a point at which immobility becomes the most desirable characteristic of government.

This is a step beyond the ticket-splitting that became so pervasive in the 1950s and 1960s. It is a subtle inclination, on the part of many voters, to employ the ballot box to paralyze the government—so as to minimize the risk of harm from governmental actions.

It is this attitude, I think, that will deprive the Republicans of most of the coastal benefits of the likely Nixon victory. In a deeper sense, it is this ambivalence about what makes it so difficult for any government to move strongly and forcefully, to address the nation's problems in the years ahead.

geated would mean mass unemployment and deep damage to "the economy's technological base." That is a measure of how far we have gone in dependence on the military.

Civil liberty is a third area of concern. The framers of our Constitution sought to safeguard it both by specific protections of the individual and by diffusing the powers of government. Today everyone can see that official power is becoming concentrated in one place, in the executive branch of the federal government; and the individual feels his ability to resist official intrusion or control weakening.

Would anyone seriously suggest looking to Richard Nixon for protection of individual liberty? Put aside his earlier years and consider only some events of the last four: The attempts to intimidate press and television and book publishers; the audacious claim of a constitutional power to tap anyone's telephone on alleged security grounds without specific legal authority; brazen espionage against the opposition party. The darkest prospect in four more years would be the continuation of that record—and of judicial appointments designed to support it.

McGovern's Mistakes

George McGovern has made his mistakes as a candidate. But they do not remotely rise to the level of doubt raised by Richard Nixon's attitude toward the most fundamental domestic problems of the United States. Some talk about the President becoming a statesman after this, his last, election. But men cannot change the characters they have made for themselves in a lifetime. These are matters of character, of the spirit.

If the miracle happened and George McGovern won this election, I think many who have declared themselves for Nixon would nevertheless rejoice. They would understand that Nixon's genius lay in appealing to the worst in us, to selfishness and meanness masquerading as realism, and they would share in the hopes for a rebirth of American energy and idealism.

Vietnam Maxims Reviewed

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Mr. Thieu has accused the United States of selling out South Vietnam. His inclination is to believe that Thieu is making internal politics and why should he not? Thieu is not to be confused with a prime minister of a Scandinavian country who vaguely desires peace in a remote area of the world, where primitive yellow men are distracting world attention from the more important problems of more important people. Mr. Thieu is talking about a country which is his whole concern.

What to say at the moment. Permit me a few Vietnamese maxims:

● A civil war which has been a society for 20 years and which has involved the great powers is unlikely to be settled in a single dramatic stroke.

● If negotiations give the impression of being a camouflage surrender, there will be nothing left to negotiate. Support for the side which seems to be losing will collapse. Thus the very negotiations are carried out as a bluff as important as what is negotiated.

● To Saigon, the status of the NLF cannot be a procedural matter. For South Vietnam, it has been very nearly the central issue of the war. Washington must bear at least part of the responsibility for understanding the depth and seriousness of this concern.

● What is involved now is confidence in American promises. However fashionable it is to ridicule the terms "credibility" or "prestige," they are not empty phrases; other nations can gear their actions to ours only if they can count on our steadiness.

● It would be difficult to imagine two societies less meant to understand each other than the Vietnamese and the American. History and culture combine to produce almost morbid suspiciousness on the part of the Vietnamese.

● To split Washington and Saigon has been a constant objective of Hanoi. If the Paris talks are an instrument to accomplish this, Hanoi will be tempted to use them for political warfare.

● Clearly there is a point beyond which Saigon cannot be given a veto over negotiations. But equally, it is not preposterous for Saigon to insist on a major voice in decisions affecting its own country.

● Cease-fire is not so much a step toward a final settlement as a form of it.

● The issue is whether the United States should be party to an attempt to impose a coalition government. We must be clear that our involvement in such an effort may well destroy the existing political structure in South Vietnam and thus lead to a Communist take-over.

● It is beyond imagination that parties that have been murdering and betraying each other for 25 years could work together as a team giving joint instructions to the entire country.

● Negotiations seeking to impose a coalition from the outside are likely to change markedly and irreversibly the political process in South Vietnam. Any negotiation on this point by the United States is likely to lead either to an impasse or to the collapse of Saigon.

● American objectives should be to bring about a staged withdrawal of external forces from North Vietnam and American, thereby to create a maximum incentive for the contending forces in South Vietnam to work out a political agreement. The structure and content of such an agreement must be left to the South Vietnamese.

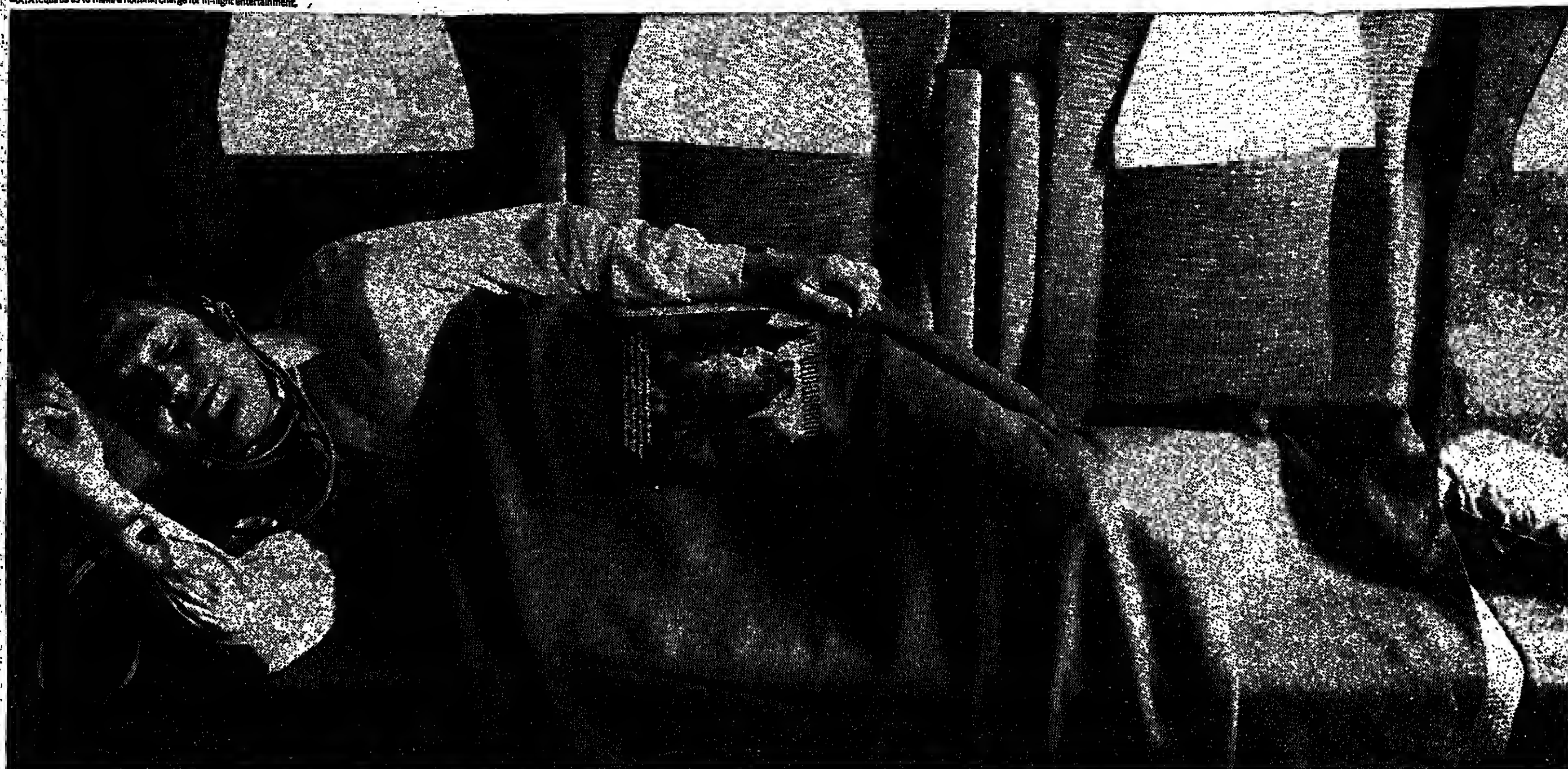
● The primary responsibility for negotiating the internal structure of South Vietnam should be left for direct negotiations among the South Vietnamese. Otherwise, we are likely to wind up applying the greater part of our pressure against Saigon as the seeming obstacle to an accommodation.

● If the United States brings about a removal of external forces and pressures, and if it waits a reasonable time for political consolidation, it will have done the maximum possible for an ally—short of permanent occupation.

● However we got into Vietnam, whatever the judgement of our actions, ending the war honorably is essential for the peace of the world.

These "maxims" are excerpted, verbatim, from *Foreign Affairs*, Volume 47, Number 2, January, 1969: "The Vietnam Negotiations," by Henry A. Kissinger.

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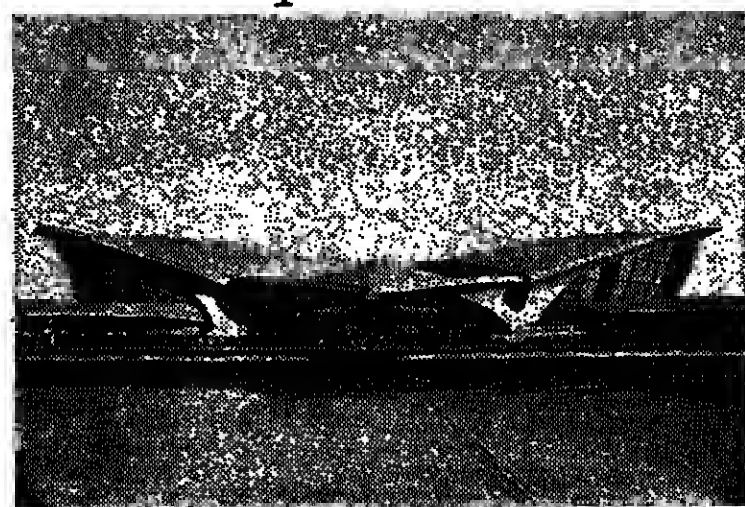
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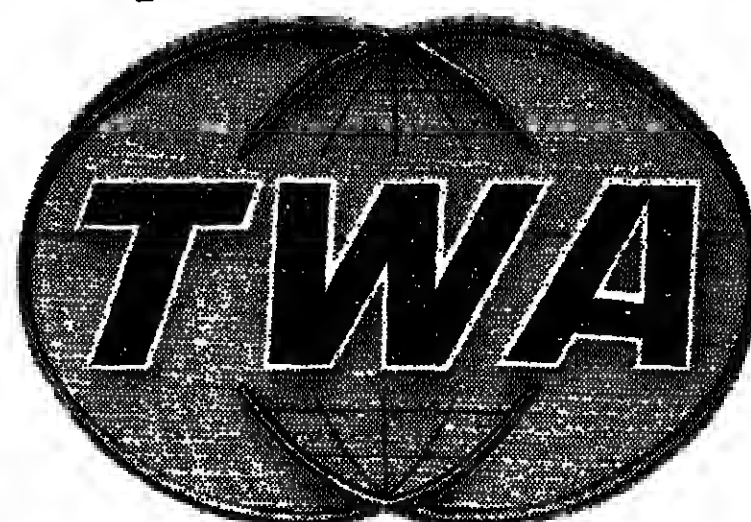
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**Fit Drops
Two Large
in Firms****Net Falls 15%;
Up Set by Sharp**

Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—Two Japanese companies reported significant declines in the half year ended despite an upturn in the third quarter said it slight improvement in

a-Harima Heavy Industries profit fell 15.4 percent, to 2.2 billion yen from 2.6 billion yen a year earlier. The 5.5 percent, to 211.6 million yen from the year earlier on yen.

Company reduced its semi-annual dividend to 2.5 yen from 3 yen.

Corp., an electric and electronic equipment maker, said its net profit fell 15 percent in the half year, to 1.8 billion yen from 2.1 billion yen in the year earlier. Sales rose 4 percent to 1.3 billion yen from 1.2 billion yen.

Inco Earnings
Nov. 6 (Reuters).—Inco Nickel Co. of Canada today reported a 4.9 percent increase in the third quarter earnings were 10, or 45 cents a share, \$23.7 million, or 31 cents a share earlier. Sales rose 10 percent to \$173.3 million from \$157.3 million.

Nine months, profit was \$110, or \$1.10 a share, \$86.4 million, or \$1.15 a share earlier. Sales rose 10 percent to \$656.1 million, or \$1.15 a share earlier.

ie Dollar—
Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—The late or close market for the dollar on the international exchange, Nov. 6, 1972

Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—Consumer sales boom in September, the Department of Trade and Industry today announced. Seasonally-adjusted index of retail sales in September was 110.8, down slightly from 111.8 in August and above the April-June average of 108.4 (100 equals 1960).

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CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Japanese See Steel Sales to China**

A group of six Japanese steelmakers expects to conclude an agreement Nov. 10 under which China will purchase 500,000 tons of ordinary steel before the end of the year and another one million tons in the 1973 first half, Nippon Steel Corp. reports. The other five concerns are Kawasaki Steel, Nippon Kokan, Sumitomo Metal Industries, Nishin Steel and Kobe Steel.

BMW Says Profit Has Improved

Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) says earnings improved in the first nine months from the like 1971 period while sales have risen 22.6 percent. "We expect to earn a satisfactory dividend for the year plus a reserves allocation that will be markedly higher than in the preceding two years," the Munich-based company reports. For 1971, BMW paid an unchanged 6 deutsche marks per share dividend, and allocated 5 million DM from 32.2 million DM net profit to reserves.

Car Sales in U.S. Surge

New U.S. car sales were higher in October than in any other month on record. Total sales of domestic and imported cars were about 1,368 million, up about 1.7 percent from the 1971 month, which was the previous record. Though the four U.S. auto makers had an extremely strong sales month, the record was actually made possible by gains made by the importers, who scored a 17.2 percent sales surge from 1971. The imports made their year-to-year gains, however, in comparison with their lowest monthly share-of-market performance in all of 1971, a month that saw their first year-to-year sales decline after a string of 12 monthly year-to-year increases. Volkswagen sales were up 34 percent from last year's month, but sales for the year so far are still 13.5 percent behind the total in the 1971 period. The im-

ports garnered 12.7 percent of the total car market last month—better than the anemic 11.1 percent captured in October 1971—but it was the weakest market share this year. The strongest import maker was Mazda, which sells the only Wankel rotary-powered cars sold in volume. Its sales soared 128.2 percent in the month, and it was the fifth-biggest selling import, edging past Fiat and Opel, which often vie for fifth place behind VW, Toyota, Datsun and Opel.

Bank of Boston Opens New Units

First National Bank of Boston has opened banks in London, Paris and Luxembourg, which will concentrate on different types of business. In London, an investment bank was established to deal in medium and long-term lending, called First National Bank Ltd. It will also underwrite and make a market in Eurobonds. A full service branch of the Boston bank was opened in Paris, where it will specialize in French-franc and short-term Eurocurrency financing. Bank of Boston SA was established in Luxembourg as a commercial bank concentrating on portfolio management for mostly European institutions and individuals.

U.S. Purchasing Agents Optimistic

Some 43 percent of U.S. purchasing executives surveyed in October reported increases in new orders, up from 43 percent in September, according to the National Association of Purchasing Agents. Declines in orders were reported by 6 percent, compared with 7 percent in September. The rate of production in October "slowed slightly," with 33 percent reporting improvements compared to 44 percent in September. The association says purchasing agents continued "to show healthy optimism for the immediate future." The survey found 90-day advance buying reported by 18 percent of those surveyed compared to 15 percent in September.

'Massive Landing' Seen on Way**French Vexed Over U.K. Firms' 'Invasion'**

By Jack Abouf

PARIS, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—French officials are seriously concerned at the rapid increase of British investment in France ranging from heavy industry and property to banking, retailing and food.

The recent spate of acquisitions or pending negotiations in the food sector, particularly in biscuits, bread, meat processing and soft drinks, has already aroused some resentment.

Newspapers have been talking of an "invasion" by U.K. firms in preparation for a "massive landing" when Britain joins the European Economic Community in January.

The issue came into the open over the current battle for control of Ets. Lu-Brun et Associes, which accounts for 20 percent of the French biscuit market.

Neufville-Schlumberger-Mollet & Cie. recently acquired a 20 percent interest in the 40-million-franc capital of Lu-Brun, with a number of other shareholders ready to sell an additional 32 percent. Although denied by the bank, industry sources maintain that the acquisition was done on behalf of United Biscuits Ltd., of Britain.

Government 'Irritated'
The government is said to be "irritated," and Agriculture Minister Jacques Chirac told a recent meeting of businessmen that the French food industry was not "up for sale."

The crisis within Lu-Brun was highlighted last week with the dismissal of its president, André Forgeot, who controls the remaining 48 percent of the shares and is against the reported agreement with United Biscuits. He was replaced by a board member favorable to the transaction. The government opposes the

sale of Lu-Brun because 47 percent of the biscuit industry is already controlled by foreign interests. It is seeking a "French solution" with the cooperation of French banks.

The British incursion in the vulnerable food sector has again raised the question of why so many French firms are up for sale.

Policies Blamed
Roland Violot, head of the agricultural and food sector of the French Planning Commission, blames the government's policy of price restraints, mounting costs and dwindling profit margins.

In a report published last week, Mr. Violot said that greater freedom, especially in the fixing of prices, is necessary for the industry's survival. He also advocates further government-encouraged mergers in the widely dispersed food sector.

In the past six months alone some 20 British firms have purchased or started negotiations on obtaining a participation in French companies.

Overall British investments in France last year are estimated to

have totalled 1 billion francs, compared with \$56 million in 1970, and a year's average of 2 million francs between 1963 and 1969.

In the 1972 first quarter, British purchases on the Paris Stock Exchange, which were largely responsible for the revival of interest in the market, are estimated to have amounted to the equivalent of 600 million francs.

About 300 major British corporations or groups are already operating in France, according to a private survey.

Of these, 93 are in the electrical and mechanical sectors, 33 in services and transportation, 22 each in retail distribution and chemicals, 18 in food and drinks, 14 in public works and building construction, 13 in textiles, 11 in paper and printing, as well as smaller numbers in banking, light industry, mining, industrial holdings, insurance and agricultural raw materials.

In the property sector alone, more than 30 U.K. firms have invested 3 billion francs in recent years, mostly in office buildings. Observers say there is nothing to stop further U.K. penetration in all sectors of French industry.

Although purposely ambiguous, official French policy is governed by a spirit of liberalism and tends to encourage foreign investments, provided they do not acquire dominant positions in any one sector. Substantial incentives, rising up to 25 percent of investment, are offered to foreign capital by the government and local authorities in less-developed areas.

The success of British investors, after those from the United States, is attributed by French officials to superior salesmanship and international know-how, usually backed by a broad financial base at home. The fact that the selling price of a number of family-owned French firms is relatively low by European standards is also an added attraction.

Other major reasons advanced by French industrialists include the difficulty of finding adequate domestic financial support for needed do-or-die expansion plans and the possibility of new outlets offered by powerful foreign groups.

Brokers to Merge

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—Halle & Siegelitz and Flor, Bulfinch & Smith, two well known member firms of the New York Stock Exchange, have reached a tentative agreement for the merger of Flor into Halle.

**U.S. Panel
Acts to Curb
Interest Rates****Pressure on Banks
By Burns Unit Seen**

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—President Nixon's Committee on Interest and Dividends (CID) has been confronting influential U.S. bankers with a warning: Keep loan charges down or face interest rate controls.

Numerous bankers interviewed in recent days conceded privately that they have been approached by CID members. While the bankers generally declined to disclose the nature of the conversations and with whom they spoke, in at least one case it is known the "contact" man was Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the CID and also of the Federal Reserve Board.

It appears, so far, that the panel's campaign is having clout, with some bankers seemingly agreeing to what might be called an informal, voluntary program of interest-rate restraint.

Last week, for instance, Bankers Trust, the nation's seventh largest bank, announced that it was temporarily abandoning its use of a formula to automatically determine its prime, or minimum, interest rate on loans to corporations.

"Chat" With CID
William H. Moore, chairman of Bankers Trust, said the action was taken "to insure the closest cooperation with the administration's program to control inflation." He conceded that a "chat" with the CID had played a role in the decision.

Irrving Trust, another New York bank with a "floating" prime rate, disclosed it is considering "several possible modifications" to its formula for pegging the rate to interest rates in the money market.

One Eastern banker contacted by the committee recently said it was indicated "pretty clearly" that 6 percent would be considered by the administration as the upper limit for the banking industry's prime rate.

Currently almost all of the nation's large banks have 5 3/4 percent prime rates. First National City Bank and Mellon National Bank, which had their floating prime rates at 5 7/8 percent, dropped them back to 5 3/4 percent effective today, reflecting a recent reduction in money-market interest rates.

**Broker Bearish on Polaroid,
Cites Production Problems**

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (AP-DJ).—Wall Street bulls on Polaroid, of which there are many, would be quick to take issue with the bearish sentiment at Merrill Lynch.

They will tell you that Polaroid's SX-70 pocket-sized camera, to be introduced Friday in Florida, will be a big winner. However, Polaroid is still refusing to commit itself to a national introduction date in the first quarter. In fact, it is suggesting that the camera could be marketed in several regions first or for deciding on a national distribution. Peter Wensberg, senior Polaroid vice-president, indicates that a firm decision on national marketing could be months away.

What seems to bother several Wall Streeters and could be at the heart of Polaroid's uncertainty over its 1973 SX-70 plans is the view in some quarters that Polaroid is having production problems on its highly complex new camera and sophisticated film; also, there is some concern that the quality of the film still tends to be erratic.

In a sell recommendation which Merrill Lynch has put out, it decries: "Although the camera is almost totally automatic, indications are that picture quality isn't uniform, particularly flash pictures." It argues that this factor is likely to limit both film usage and camera sales.

A Polaroid official recently visited the Wall Street Journal's offices and took a number of flash pictures, some of which did not come out too well. Mr. Wensberg responds that it is possible to take a bad picture "But it can take beautiful pictures... and there isn't any problem with the flash unit or the design of the system," he asserts.

Merrill Lynch warns that delays in mass production of the system are still possible. It further contends there is likely to be "considerable disenchantment" if national marketing of the SX-70 does not get under way early in 1973 as many expect.

Asked whether there were any production problems, Edward Bedrosian, the company's liaison with Wall Street, declines to answer. Mr. Bedrosian does say: "We're going through a learning curve. We're not making the volumes [of cameras] we'd like." He stressed, though, that these are "natural problems" for a company moving a highly sophisticated new system into high-volume, high-quality, reasonable-cost production.

**After Current London Trip
Needham Going to U.S.S.R.,
Seeks NYSE Role in Trade**

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (NYT).—James J. Needham, the new chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, has accepted an invitation by the Soviet Union's bank of foreign trade to visit Moscow later this week.

According to an exchange official, "to explore how the securities industry might play a major role in the development of trade and commerce between the United States and the Soviet Union."

The chairman, the spokesman explained, "will apprise them of the wide range of services provided by listed companies on the exchange, particularly their ability to raise capital."

Listed companies on our exchange control 83 percent of all U.S. corporate assets. Moreover, the stock exchange is in a unique position because it is a bridge between our country's financial markets and the largest corporate enterprises.

The exchange, therefore, could play an important role in the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the U.S. business community.

As a guest of the Soviet Union's bank of foreign trade, Mr. Needham will be taken on tours of industrial plants and will also look into the country's system of retailing consumer goods, the spokesman added.

The new chairman of the stock exchange has been trying to design a subtle but potentially significant policy change to enhance the role and image of the Big Board throughout the world.

He has decided to meet with business and financial leaders throughout the United States and in major foreign centers of commerce for discussions on how the exchange can improve its performance for investors.

He was in London this week. Next March or April he will go to Tokyo and in between he will take his board of directors to Chicago and then to Los Angeles or San Francisco for their regular monthly meetings and for informal gatherings with local business leaders.

The new program is reminiscent of the "own your share of American business" marketing theme employed by G. Keith Funston, a former Big Board president,



James J. Needham

that attracted millions of Americans into the stock market.

Unlike Mr. Funston's approach, however, Mr. Needham's effort will be directed toward selling business and financial leaders on the merits of the exchange market system as it is structured in this country, specifically at the Big Board.

**Company
Reports**

City Investing		
1972	1971	
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	177.4	134.1
Profits (millions)...	15.9	13.5
Per Share (Diluted) 0.43	0.33	

Lincoln National		
1972	1971	
Nine Months Oper. earnings (millions)...	56.11	46.24
Per Share	2.36	1.97
Net Income (millions) 58.97	49.85	
Per Share	2.48	2.09

Lockheed Aircraft		
1972	1971	
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	660.0	667.0
Profits (millions)...	18.5	14.8
Per Share	0.22	0.19

Schlumberger Ltd.		
1972	1971	
Third Quarter Revenue (millions)...	153.7	169.8
Profits (millions)...	18.5	14.8
Per Share	0.51	0.41

Nine Months		
1972	1971	
Revenue (millions)...	587.4	597.7
Profits (millions)...	49.35	39.56
Per Share	1.37	1.12

The Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V.**Annual Report
July 15, 1972**

Copies of the Annual Report, as at July 15, 1972, of the Dreyfus Offshore Trust N.V. are available at the offices of the company, 284 Bay Street, P.O. Box N-3712, Nassau, The Bahamas Islands and at the offices of the paying agents:

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Banque de l'Indochine
Banque Rothschild
Commerzbank International S.A.
International Commercial Bank
London Multinational Bank
The Royal Bank of Canada (France)

August 1972

—1972— Stocks and Sls.					—1972— Stocks and Sls.				
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E High Low Last.	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	P/E High Low Last.
30 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2	100	15 1/2 14 1/2 15	30 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2	100	15 1/2 14 1/2 15
30 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2	100	15 1/2 14 1/2 15	30 1/2	29 1/2	1 1/2	100	15 1/2 14 1/2 15

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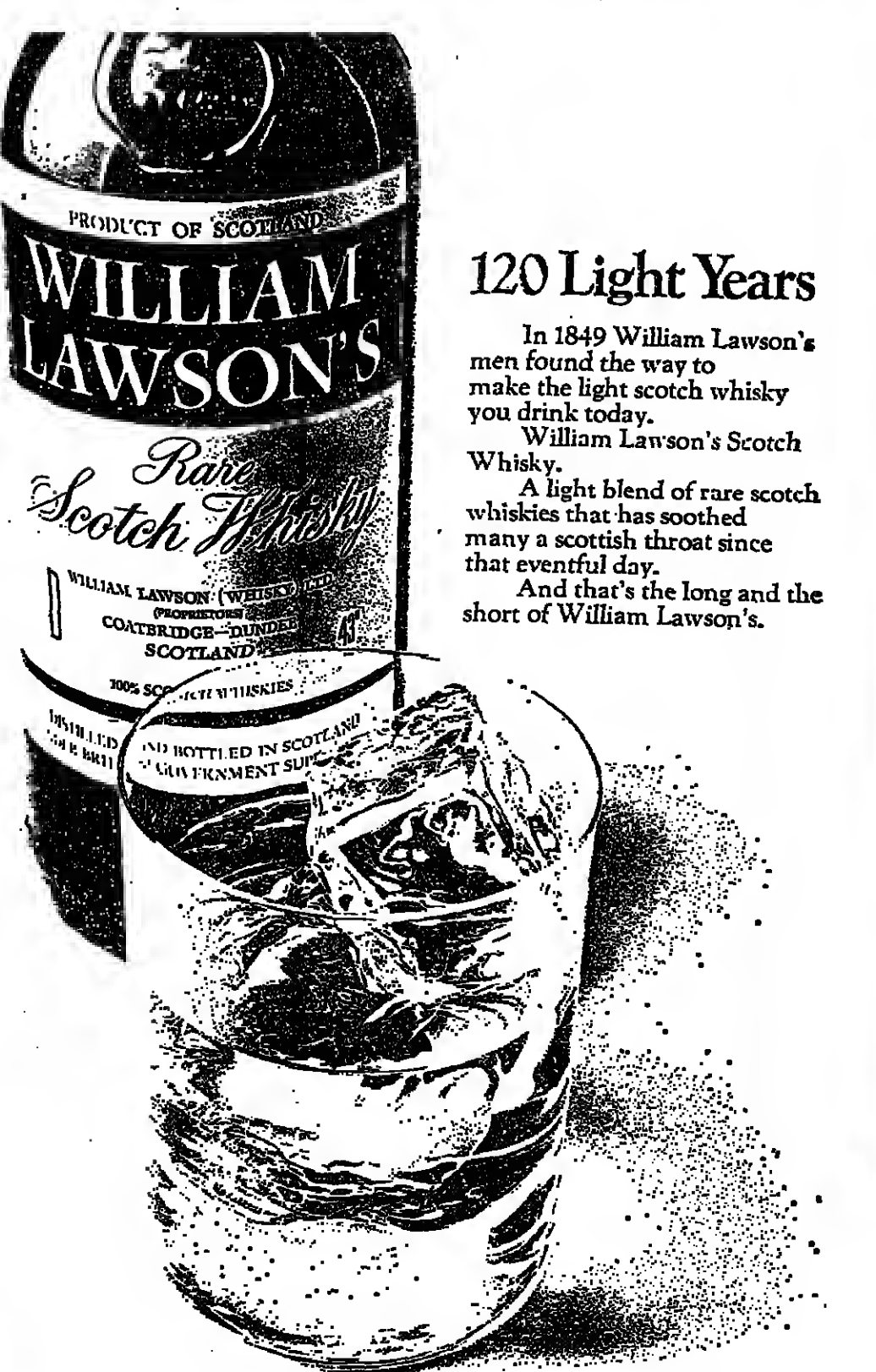
Net					—1972—					Stocks and					Sta.					Net					—1972—					Stocks and				
P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.					

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Oct. 30 251,403 382,383 2
* These totals are included in
sales figures.



-1972- Stocks and \$1s. Net										-1972- Stocks and \$1s. Net									
High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chge
23 1/4	10 1/4	Forest L	.28	38	15	20 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4	44	27	18 1/2	Hormel G	.78	3	9	19 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	1

INDUSTRIAL										Toronto Stocks										Mutual Funds										International Bonds Traded in Euro									
High Low Last Ch/g										1977 Staler SII High Low Last Ch/g										NEW YORK (AP) Closing prices on Nov. 5, 1972										Midday Indicated Prices									
254.0 Abilbil										10115.51 Brodcast										—The following qu-										Dinford 15.47 (6.8)									

International Bonds Traded in Euro

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atic enterprise which, in the shortest possible period of time, would improve
the existing National Tourism, thereby putting us into competition on
national market. In 1967 we began to grow.

1. 2. 3.

